THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

JOHNSON.

The Great Unimpeached Denounces Grant—"No Soul, No Ideas, No Policy"—He Discusses Various Questions with Remarkable Coolness.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* last evening conversed with ex-President Johnson. He describes the interview as follows:—

Johnson's Arrival.

Ex-President Johnson arrived here this evening, and was waited upon soon after reaching the Metropolitan Hotel by your correspondent, who found the ex-President comfortably quartered in one of Shelly's best parlors, and looking quite fresh and hearty. Andrew Johnson, plain citizen, received your correspondent with the same cordiality and kindness that distinguished him so highly while an occupant of the White House.

"Glad to see you, sir," said the ex-President, at the same time handing a chair to your correspondent, and sitting down himself. "Sit down, sir."

What He Came For.

Corresponndent—I came to pay my respects, Mr. Johnson, and at the same time to learn if there was any particular object in your visit.

Andy Johnson—Nothing public, sir. I have some private business to attend to here, and I have also a son at Georgetown College, the only son left to me now. I came to see him and attend the commencement of that college.

Correspondent—I believe, Mr. Johnson, you are the first President since the time of John Quincy Adams who has revisited the capital after retiring from the White House.

Andy Johnson (laughing)—Really, sir, I don't know how that is. My attention was never directed to the point before. It may be so, however.

His Estimate of Grant.

Correspondent—Well, Mr. Johnson, to change the subject, what do they now think of this administration down in Tennessee?

Andy Johnson—I don't know that you ought to ask me such a question. People would be very likely to attribute an unfavorable opinion from me as prompted by improper motives. You know very well, sir, for you were familiar with my views while I was President, what my estimate of Grant was, and I don't know of anything that has since occurred that has caused me to change my mind the slightest. I know Grant thoroughly. I had ample opportunity to study him when I was President, and I am convinced he is the greatest farce that was ever thrust upon a people.

There is Nothing Good in Him.

Why, the little fellow—excuse me for using the expression, but I can't help pitying him—the little fellow has nothing in him. He hasn't a single idea. He has no policy—no conception of what the country requires. He don't understand the philosophy of a single great question, and is completely lost in trying to understand his situation. He is mendacious, cunning, and treacherous. He lied to me flagrantly, and I convicted him by my whole Cabinet; but that even would have been tolerable were it the only instance, but it was not. He lied on many other occasions. I tell you, sir, Grant is nothing more than a bundle of petty spites, jealousies, and resentments. And yet they say Grant is a second Washington! Only think of it! When you compare him with Washington or Jefferson, where is he?

The Unimpeached Pities.

Whey he is so small you must put your finger on him. He, a little upstart, a coward, physically and intellectually, to be compared to George Washington! Why, it makes me laugh. I have more pity for the man than contempt, for I have no spite against him. But I fear for the country when such a man is likened to the Father of his Country. Why, just look at the inaugural of Washington. He speaks about his fear and trembling in accepting the Presidency, even after all his experience and success. But this little fellow Grant, an upstart, a mere accident of the war, a creature without the ability to comprehend the philosophy of a single great question, says in his inaugural, "I know the responsibility is great, but I accept it without fear." Is that like Washington or Jefferson? Pshaw! It's monstrous to think of. Grant, I tell you, sir, has no ideas, no policy.

Grant Suffereth by Comparison.

Why, Washington considered that a man's greatness was measured by his morality, by the standard of his soul. And I have always considered that the more soul a man had, the more he developed the soul or intellect within him, the more godlike he became. But, sir, Grant has nothing. Physically and mentally and morally he is a nonentity. Why, sir, his soul is so small that you could put it within the periphery of a hazel nutshell, and it might float about for a thousand years without knocking against the walls of the shell. That's the size of his soul. Just look at the man sitting at a Cabinet council. He has no idea, no policy, no standard, no creed, no faith. How can he guide the people? How can he impress any great improvements or moral ideas upon the nation? He has no object to look forward to, no leading aim to draw the people towards any particular end. He sits there with his Cabinet.

Our Moses is Probably Jealous.

One member has bought him a house in Philadelphia, another has given him $65,000, another has given him a carriage, and so on. It is degrading to the office of President of the United States to have such a man there. They talk about his generalship. Well, he was a mere incident of the war. Men and arms were supplied in abundance, and his forces were so massive that they simply crushed out the Rebellion. It would have been done had Grant never been born. Therefore he was a mere incident. But the little fellow has come to think he is somebody really. I can't help pitying him when I think how well I know him, and what an infinitesimal creature he really is. I often think that about the fittest place for Grant is at some place in the country where there are cross roads.

He Adopts a Nasbian Figure.

I have been at those places, and have often noticed the scenes. At one corner perhaps there is a small blacksmith shop. At another corner of the cross-roads there is a grocery store, and at another a place where the squire meets to settle cases. Well, I have often noticed at such a junction of several roads that when the squire's business is over some fellows will propose a horse race, and to give interest to the thing a barrel of cider and perhaps a half gallon of whisky will be staked on the result. Now Grant is just suited to such a situation. His ideas are of the cross-roads order, and he has not a thought above that.

The Blarsted Aristocracy.

Correspondent—What do you think of the general situation now?

Andy Johnson—Well, I think we are tending to despotism or anarchy, unless a proper direction is given to the disorderly elements at work. We are threatened with an aristocracy of bondholders. A moneyed aristocracy, they say, is the most detestable; but a credit aristocracy, which is only the shadow of the substitute for money is worse still; for it is the moneyed aristocracy diluted and adulterated. I say the bondholder is a credit aristocrat. Here is the producer, raising his wheat or his corn. What is it worth to him? He sells it for the credit of the bondholder. The bondholder gives his credit to the producer in exchange for the latter's goods, and says, "You may take our credit, but we will put the gold and silver into our pockets and take your produce also." When by and by the producer finds the credit valueless, what will he be worth? When the great revulsion comes, what will be our condition? Where is all the gold and silver that has been dug from our own soil and coined in our own mints? Where is it all gone? Can you tell me, sir? I don't speak of such as we imported, but what we coined ourselves—that vast amount dug out of our own earth. Why, it is locked up in the vaults of the credit aristocracy.

Andrew Would Repudiate.

Now, sir, it is a singular thing that no country yet has ever paid off a great national debt without repudiation. It may startle you to hear it, but it is true. Look over history and you will find I am right, and wherever you will find a permanent national debt, one that has not been paid off, you will find there is no freedom. Spain is not free, France is not free, Russia is not free, England is not free, because each of those countries has a permanent national debt. It is in the nature of things, for wherever there are power and moneyed aristocracy, there is always a desire for a union between the two. Here we have an executive power controlled by the bondholders. Grant is ruled by a miserable set of hucksters and bondholders. He is in their hands completely, and therefore we are in danger. The country is in peril for, the bondholders are striving to rule the Government. The people ought to be made to understand this condition.

Here He Eodeth.

* * * I have no hesitation in declaring that Grant is a mean, avaricious, cunning, spiteful man—a complete bundle of petty jealousies, spites, and lies. He has no courage. I made him fairly quail before my glance at that Cabinet meeting when I asked him about that famous correspondence concerning Stanton. I asked him question after question, and he quailed. When I finished he stood up, took his hat in his hand, and in a mean, sneaking way, said, "Gentlemen, have you any more questions to ask?" and slunk out of the room. I convicted him of lying and cowardice then, and you remember all about it, sir, for you published it at the time.

CLIPPINGS.

Items of News from Our Exchanges.

A CONFESSION.—Pedro, a Spaniard now in the Parish Prison, one of the men who was hired to and did assassinate a sailor named Ambrosio, and, after stabbing him half-a-dozen times, threw him into the river, just now makes a voluntary confession to the Attorney-General of one more of his crimes—of how he assisted to set fire to a store near the levee for pay. His employer having failed to liquidate his promises is now exposed by the man who, for a paltry sum, would deliberately destroy property by the torch, and endanger the lives of hundreds of citizens. Pedro's blood money was given in the shape of a note of hand for $500; but when Pedro's attorney presented the note for payment he was met by a flat refusal. On the spur of this, the accused sent for the Attorney-General and delivered himself of the confession as aforesaid.—*New Orleans Republican.*

DETERMINED TO VOTE.—In Boston, on Thursday, while the inspectors in Ward Six were reposing after the fatigue of counting about a hundred and fifty votes—mostly in favor of the annexation of Dorchester—and while the audience consisted of two policemen, one venerable citizen, and a small boy, Miss Lizzie Harrison entered the room and requested that her name be placed on the check list. She was politely informed that that process was the special function of the city clerk, and that the warden and inspectors had no power in the matter. She then demanded the right to vote. The warden told her that could not be done. Miss Harrison then declared her right to vote, and without excitement of manner threw a ballot on top of one of the boxes and departed.

THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK.—General Raasloff speaks of his mission to the United States, the differences between the late President and Congress, and adds:—

"In no part of the United States have I found a want of friendship for Denmark, and many calm and impartial persons have expressed to me sincere regret at the delay in ratifying the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas. It must not be left out of view that the treaty has not been rejected; the ratification has been only adjourned, and this adjournment is due to the attitude taken by a number of wise statesmen, the most remarkable of whom is my friend the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the most able and experienced statesmen of our epoch, who has, during many years, been the leader of the Senate in all that concerns foreign affairs, and who never loses sight of the regard and consideration due by one power to a friendly nation."

A FUNNY AFFAIR.—A funny little affair occurred in Paris on Corpus Christi day at the Church of the Madeleine. The clergy in their most gorgeous vestments, followed by young girls in white, were moving in procession around the building under the pillars outside, when, at the moment the *cure* raised the Host, one of the spectators was observed to remain standing with his hat on. Several persons near him requested him to behave with decorum or leave the place, but he broke out in an insulting tirade against religion, priests, and devotees, calling the latter fools and idiots. At this, an individual who had hitherto said nothing, but who now appeared unable to restrain his indignation, stepped forward and struck the disturbera blow in the face so violent that two of his teeth were broken. The police interfered and took both men before the Commissary of Police, when it was discoverd that the champion of the Holy Sacrament was not a Catholic but a Jew. He had been present only as a spectator, and said he had been disgusted with the insolence of the brawler, and as he knew that Christians are forbidden by their religious laws to avenge injuries, he had interfered in their behalf. When Jews get to fighting for the Sacraments, the millennium may be at our doors.

HANCOCK'S NARROW ESCAPE.—How near General Hancock came to being defeated by Grant on the Presidential course is thus related in a New York letter to the Chicago *Journal:*—The Pennsylvania Democracy are beginning to talk of General Hancock as their candidate at the next Gubernatorial Convention. So far as I can learn, he can have the nomination if he will accept of it. But do you remember he wrote a private letter (which was afterwards published) to one of the delegates of the Tammany National Convention, last July, wherein he gave instruction to have the second place on the ticket declined, in case the first was withheld? Had it not been for this—a fact not generally known—Hancock would have been assigned to the place given Blair. Neither has the country ever known how Hancock came nearly being nominated for the first place on the ticket. The programme was all arranged. The vote for him steadily increased on every succeeding ballot, and he would have been the nominee in fifteen minutes later, had the convention not suddenly adjourned one afternoon. So confident were his friends in Washington that he was to be nominated that afternoon that, after 1 o'clock, they hastily extemporized the necessary arrangements for giving him a rousing serenade. Fifteen minutes before the convention adjourned a despatch was sent to General Hancock through the Franklin Line, by one of his friends—a delegate—which read in this wise:—"You are the man, sure. In two more ballots you will certainly be nominated." After enjoying the pleasant emotions excited by perusing this telegram, Seymour's subsequent nomination must have been a decided damper to the General's spirits.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Gross Fabrication Denied—President Grant's Complimentary Letter to Ex-Secretary Borie, Accepting His Resignation.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Grant and Ex-Secretary Borie—The Latter is Complimented for the Faithfulness of His Administration—An Incorrect Report Denied.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The correspondence which appeared in your columns on Saturday, credited to the New York *Herald*, professing to give the letter, which passed between Hon. Adolph E. Borie, the late Secretary of the Navy, and President Grant, was a fabrication from beginning to end. It was manufactured out of the whole cloth. The letter which the President did send to Mr. Borie was written in the warmest terms of friendship: he regretted the necessity for the Secretary resigning, spoke in appreciative terms of his faithful administration of his office, and assured him of a continuance of his sincere regards. There has never been anything but the most cordial relations and most perfect confidence between the President and Mr. Borie, and the resignation of the latter was for no other reasons than those already stated, failing health and the necessity for attending to his private affairs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yet Alive.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Father Connolly, of Jersey City, reported dead by the morning papers, is alive, though quite sick.

Struck by Lightning.

Henry Fisher's house, at Bergen, was struck by lightning yesterday. Mr. Fisher was knocked down, and the buildings and grounds somewhat damaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Stocks very strong. Gold 137¾. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118¼; new, 119⅞; do. 1867, 119⅞; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 91¼; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; New York Central, 197½; Reading, 98¼; Hudson River, 166½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156¾.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton firmer; 300 bales sold at 34c. Flour dull and 5@10c. lower; sales of 6000 barrels; State, $5@6; Western, $6·90@7·25; Southern, $6·40@11·75. Wheat dull and the market favors buyers; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·45. Corn firmer, and in fair demand at 1@2c. advance; sales of 48,000 bushels Western mixed, 63@90c. by canal, and 85@92c. by railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 15,000 bushels at 78@79c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31·31@31·37. Lard dull at 19¼@19¾c. Whisky dull at 98c.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Cotton very excited and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; sales at 33½@34c. Flour dull and the market favors buyers. Wheat dull; sales of new white at $1·70. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and heavy; prime white, 95@98c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats dull at 70@72c. for light; and 80c. for heavy. Provisions easier. Pork, $34@34·50; bacon rib sides, 18@18¼c.; clear, 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c.; hams, 22@22½c. Lard, 20c. Whisky quiet and nominal at $1·04. The stock is scarce.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	197¾	West. Union Tel.	39
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Toledo and Wabash.	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86
Cle. and Pitt. R.	102	Adams Express.	64
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Wells, Fargo.	32¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	95¾	United States.	75
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¾	Gold.	137½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156	Market firm.	
Pacific M. S.	88¾		

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 28—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties, 80¾. Erie Railroad, 19¼. Illinois Central, 24½.

FRANKFORT, June 28—A. M.—United States bonds, 86¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—A. M.—Cotton active. Middling uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. California Wheat, 10s. 1d. Red Western, 9s. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 28.—The weather throughout England is fair.

LONDON, June 28—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. Stocks dull. Erie, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—P. M.—Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 22d, according to private advices, 30,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California Wheat, 10s. Red Western, 8s. 11d. Lard flat. Cheese, 72s.

HAVRE, June 28.—Cotton opens buoyant at 147f. on the spot and 145¾f. afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.

A session of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of homicide cases was opened this morning. The case of the remaining defendants charged with the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on the 15th of November last was called, but because of the absence of material witnesses for the defense, it was continued until to-morrow morning.

Next was called and put upon trial the case of William Cundy, charged with having taken the life of his son-in-law, William Hudson. The defendant, represented by John P. O'Neill, Esq., is a man of middle age and very respectable appearance. The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 6th of May last Hudson went into the beer saloon No. 213 Lodge street, where Cundy was sitting asleep, with his head resting against a table, and woke him by tapping his shoulder. Cundy, recognizeg him in a friendly manner, and they engaged in a low-toned conversation. Presently they became angry, seized each other, struggled, and fell to the floor together. Cundy then arose, leaving Hudson prostrate upon the floor, and when the latter was taken up his skull was found to be fractured. From the injuries thus received he died almost immediately. In view of these facts the Commonwealth do not press for a verdict of murder in the first degree. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

According to appointment, the jurors were in attendance this morning to dispose of a few revenue cases remaining upon the list of the May term.

The United States vs. One Still, claimed by Thomas Evans. An information of forfeiture on the ground of fraudulent returns of claimant's business as a distiller at No. 611 Race street. Verdict for Government. The seizure was made in June of last year.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

This morning an application was made on behalf of the city for an injunction to restrain the Empire Railway Company from proceeding with the construction of their road along Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, the plaintiffs complaining that they are owners of the cobble-stones upon said streets, and have not been compensated or offered compensation for the damage that may be done by removing them. The matter was argued and held under advisement.

—The Moravians of the world are all connected in a single synod, which is now in session in Herrnhut, Saxony.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Advices from Cuba—The Ravages of the Cholera on the Island—Successes of the Patriots—The Landing of Another Expedition.

Graduates of West Point Assigned to Duty—Resignations Accepted—News from Admiral Hoff.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Cuba—Success of the Patriots—Cholera Raging—Landing of Another Expedition.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Cubans here this morning received advices up to the 18th instant, which confirm the previous reports of the prevalence of cholera and fever among the Spanish troops. The mortality is said to be very great. In several portions of the island their line of communication is cut off, and they are suffering for want of food and medicine. The Spanish army has lost since the commencement of the revolution more than half of their force in battle and by disease and desertions. The Spaniards have been concentrating in the Cinca Villas district, and collisions are of almost daily occurrence. The reinforcements which were sent from Camaguey attacked the Cubans, and were defeated. They were compelled to retreat with a loss of over three hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the Cubans was less than one hundred. The Cuban forces from Jaquey Grande attacked the Spaniards near Palmidas, defeated a large force of regulars and volunteers, and captured that town, with the provisions and arms which were stored there. The expedition which landed at Nuevas Grandes succeeded in joining the main body of the Cuban army with but little difficulty. It numbered six hundred men, all in good health and spirits. They were received with great rejoicing. The Cuban army is said to be in good fighting condition, and the leaders are determined to follow up their recent victories, and are confident of success. They have as yet suffered but little from disease, as they occupy elevated and healthy positions some distance from the coast.

Advices from Admiral Hoff.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Despatches received from Apmiral Hoff, dated flagship Albany, Key West, June 17, say the last advices from our Consul-General at Havana reported matters as exceedingly quiet after the late excitement attending the abdication of Governor-General Dulce.

Naval Orders.

Surgeon N. Adams has been detached from the Mohongo, and is placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Henry B. Hibben is detached from the Pensacola, and is waiting orders.

Midshipman J. D. Adams is detached from the Gettysburg, and is ordered to return to the United States.

Edward M. Landy has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Rappahannock, Virginia.

George M. Clark is appointed Collector of Customs at Charleston, South Carolina.

Appointment of Graduates to Positions.

The following general order has just been promulgated from headquarters of the army:—

First. The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the army of the United States by the President, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1869:—

First Regiment of Cavalry, No. 30, George R. Bacon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hopkins, resigned, Company K; Second Regiment of Cavalry, No. 17, Frank E. Nye to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted, Company M; No. 28, Jeniffer H. Smallwood to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pettit, resigned, Company G; No. 34, William Dawson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rawalle, promoted, Company C; Third Regiment of Cavalry, No. 11, John G. Bourke to be Second Lieutenant, vice Agus, promoted, Company —.

No. 22, Franklin Yeaton to be Lieutenant, vice Pile, deceased, Company —; No. 25, Charles Morton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weightman, promoted, Company A; No. 32, William W. Robinson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, deceased, Company H. Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—No. 33, Wentz C. Miller, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Vernon, promoted, Company D. Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—No. 8, Jacob A. Augur, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hitchcock, resigned, Company E; No. 23, Earl D. Thomas, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cummings, cashiered, Company I: No. 26, Charles M. Rockwell, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Schenozsky, promoted, Company B; No. 29, William F. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Haskins, promoted, Company L, Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 24, William J. Reese to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lazenby, whose appointment has been revoked, Company B; No. 3, Henry P. Perrine to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hentig, promoted Company C; No. 35, Edward W. Brady to be Second Lieutenant, vice McIntyre, dismissed, Company K; 7th Regiment of Cavalry, No. 15, Charles H. Rea to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bassett, promoted Company B; No. 16, James E. Porter to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weston, promoted Company C; No. 18, William T. Craycroft to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted Company E; No. 19, Caden to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shellaberger, promoted Company L; No. 20, John Aspinwall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Law, promoted Company K; No. 27, Wills W. Leggett to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ruper, promoted Company C; No. 36, Henry W. Spoole to be Second Lieutenant, vice Combs, resigned Company M; 9th Regiment of Cavalry, No. 32, Martin B. Hughes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Davidson, appointed First Lieutenant Company A.

No. 38, William Gerhard to be Second Lieutenant, vice Costelyon, appointed First Lieutenant Company —; 10th Regiment of Cavalry. No. 39, Mason M. Maxon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bodamer, promoted, Co. F, 1st Regiment of Artillery. No. 5; Daniel M. Taylor to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy. No. 9, Henry L. Hamis to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy, 2d Regiment of Artillery. No. 4, Philip M. Price, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy. No. 12, David A. Lyle to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy.

No. 15, Worth Osgood to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ward, Company —, 3d Regiment of Artillery; No. 10, Arthur S. Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy; No. 14, Remembrance H. Lindsey to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy, 4th Regiment of Artillery; No. 3, Samuel E. Tillman to be Second Lieutenant to fill an original vacancy; No. 6, William C. Fitzsimmons to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dixon, promoted Co. —; 5th Regiment of Artillery, No. 1, Erie Beyland to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shaler, transferred to the Ordnance Department, Company —; No. 2, Leonard S. Hunter to be Second Lieutenant, vice Patterson, promoted Company —; No. 7, William P. Duvall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Orr, deceased.

The General Regulations, paragraph 181, allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering the service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

The graduates will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commanders be not known, then reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

2. The transportation allowances, mileage, etc., to which the graduates will be entitled in travelling from West Point to their posts under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journey.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Resignations.

The President has accepted the resignation of the following officers:—Major W. W. Towe, Brevet Brigadier-General, 8th U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. F. Dubois, 18th Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. M. Houpt, Engineer Corps.

Brevet Major W. Russell, 4th Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and is ordered to join his regiment in the Fifth Military district.

Captain Lewis C. Overman, Engineer Corps, is ordered to staff duty in the Fifth district.

FROM THE STATE.

Funeral of the Wife of Hon. G. W. Woodward.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah E. Woodward, wife of Hon. George W. Woodward, the Representative of this district in Congress, who died on Friday last, took place here yesterday and was very largely attended by all classes of people, who came to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased, who was held in the highest esteem in this community.

Mining News

presents no new feature, everything being at about the status of a week ago. Nearly all the individual operators have practically agreed to the basis, and are working to the fullest extent of their capacity.

The mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, are being worked to the full extent, and shipping a large amount of coal daily. All signs of the strike have disappeared in these mines. The Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Westmoreland Companies' men still stay out. A great number have obtained employment at other coal works, and many have gone to work building railroads. So determined are they not to succumb, that they will do anything to earn a living rather than to accept a cent less than the basis prescribed by the Grand Council.

The resumption of work throughout the entire coal region has not been as general as previously reported.

The disaffected men are orderly and forbearing, apparently under the entire control of their leaders.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ocean Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, June 28.—It is said the Ocean National Bank of this city was robbed, some time between Saturday night and this morning, of two millions, by parties who hired an office in the same building, a week ago.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The authorities of the Ocean Bank state that the loss to that institution will not exceed $30,000. The loss sustained by depositors in the shape of securities, etc., cannot at present be ascertained, but it is supposed to be immense. The vaults were blown open, as were also the safes contained in them.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	197¾	Western Union Tel.	39
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅞	Toledo and Wabash.	72¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¾	Adams Express.	64
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¾	United States.	75
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156	Gold	137⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	88¾	Market steady.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, June 28, 1869.

There is no perceptible change in the main features of the Money market to-day. The demand for money is not very pressing, the wants of merchants being invariably light at this season; but the supply of currency has been so much reduced during the past week, chiefly in the interest of the wool and grain trades of the West and cotton from the South, that our banks have little to spare after supplying the current wants of regular customers. On the street money is in sufficient supply, but much effort is made to create an impression of scarcity, with a view of putting on the screw.

Call loans are firm at 5½@7 per cent., according to the offerings, 6 per cent. prevailing on Government securities. Discounting is done at the banks for customers at 7@8 per cent., but on the street the rate is fully a peg higher.

The Gold market is very quiet but steady, the tendency of prices being upward. Opening sales at 137¾; at noon at 137⅞. The transactions in Government loans are very small in our market at about closing quotations of Saturday.

The stock market is exceedingly dull and prices are lower. City loans were quiet at 99⅛@100 for the new issues and 94½ for the old do.

Railroad shares were dormant. Reading Railroad closed at 49½, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was also lower, and closed at 56@56¼; Camden and Amboy advanced 1, and closed at 121. 44 was bid for Schuylkill and 49 for Norristown Railroad.

Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares were dull and prices merely nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	C & A 1mt 6s'89	93½	1 sh	Manuf Bk.	30
$5000	Phila & E 7s.	89¾	12 sh	Penna. c.	56
$500	Leh Gold 1.85.	93¾	26	do. s5wn.	56
$100	Leh 6s, '84.	83	2	do. b.	56
$1000	City 6s, N. C&p.	100	3	do. allotm's.	56
$1200	do opg.	100	9	do.	56
$1000	Pa 6s, 3 se.	109¾	100	do. s30.	56
1 sh	Cam & Am R.	130¾	53	do. s.	56
45	co.	121	10	do. s.	56
100 sh	Read c.	49¼	100	do. c.	56
500	do. s. c.	49¼	100	do. s5&1.	56
100	do. c.	49⅛	100	do. s5.	56
100	do. s. c&1.	49⅛	2 sh	Leh Val R.	57
100	do. c.	49¼	20	do.	57

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¼@121⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 121¾@122; do. 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do. 1865, 118@118⅛; do. July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. July, 1867, 119⅝@119⅞; do. July, 1868, 119⅜@119¾; 5s, 10-40, 108½@108¾. Gold, 137½@137⅝.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121¾@121¾; 5-20's of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅞@120⅛; do., 1867, 119⅞@120⅛; do., 1868, 119⅜@120; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. Pacific, 106¾@106¾. Gold, 136¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅛	11·07 A. M.	137⅛
10·02 "	137⅛	11·30 "	137⅛
10·44 "	137⅛	11·34 "	137⅛
10·45 "	137⅛	12·13 P. M.	137⅛
10·50 "	137⅛		

The New York Money Market.

The *Herald* says:—

"The course of the markets in Wall street during the week hinged upon the announcement from the Secretary of the Treasury that with the advent of the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, he would materially modify his policy as to the sales of Government gold and purchases of Government bonds. The effects of this change were reflected by anticipation in the various ramifications of business, but more immediately and promptly in the price of gold, which advanced to the highest point of the week, when Mr. Boutwell's intentions were made public through the Washington newspaper despatches, and through the publication of the letter of instructions to the Assistant Treasurer in this city. It is an unfortunate accompaniment of the event that the speculating cliques were the first to get possession of the news. Mr. Boutwell owes it to himself and to the public that this piece of jobbery in his office should be fully investigated. He gave the public a promise, in his speech at the Stock Exchange, that he would not lend himself to the Wall street gamblers, and went as far as to institute a rule that the doings of his department should not be communicated to outsiders until after the close of banking hours each day. Yet the important intelligence was known in Wall street early on Monday and was very profitably used by the cliques. The problem in gold is undergoing a great many efforts at solution. The new policy of the Government, which contemplates the sale of a million of gold every other week instead of two millions per week, as heretofore, is an important element in the calculation. The faith of the speculators in the highest price attained during the week was not a firm one, for they unloaded at it, and gave evidence of an unwillingness to further operate, as a result of which the market drifted to figures controlled by more legitimate influences. The tendency to settle, induced by the withdrawal of their support, was checked by an advance in foreign exchange, which seemed in some respects artificial, and suggested the suspicion that some of the holders of gold had not, as yet, got from under their loads, and were stiffening the market as a means to their doing so profitably. The price reacted and then became steady until the very close of business on Saturday, when there was a slight yielding."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 28.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is nominal at $48 per ton

There is very little Cloverseed offering. Timothy, if here, would bring $4 per bushel. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 70.

The Flour market is rather firmer, and there is more doing both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 1500@1600 bbls., chiefly extra family, at $6@7 per bbl. for Northwestern, and $4·94@6·50 for Pennsylvania do. do., including small lots of superfine at $5@5·25, extras at $5·37½@5·50, and fancy brands at $6@10·50. Rye Flour is very quiet and cannot be quoted over $6@6·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat are very moderate, but the demand is limited at Saturday's quotations. Sales of 2000@3000 bushels in lots at $1·40@1·50 for red, $1·55@1·60 for amber, and $1·65@1·75 for white. Rye is steady, and 1000 bushels Western sold at $1·30. Corn is very quiet; 3000 bushels sold at 95c for yellow, and 88@91c. for Western mixed and yellow. Oats are steady at 76c. for Ohio and Illinois.

Whisky is unsettled, and ranges from 93c. to $1·05.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 28.—There was a better feeling in the Cattle market this morning, and an increased demand for stock, but prices were a shade off; sales of choice at 9¼c.; fair to good at 8½@9c.; prime at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c. ₱ lb. gross. Receipts, 1482 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
65 Owen Smith, Western, 8½@9¼.
50 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@8¾.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 8@8¾.
87 P. McFillen, 8@9
112 Ph. Hathaway, 7½@9¼.
110 James S. Kirk, 8@9.
25 B. F. McFillen, 8@9.
83 James McFillen, 8@9.
30 E. S. McFillen, 8@9.
130 Martin, Fuller & Co., 7@9.
120 Mooney & Smith, 7½@9¼.
60 H. Chain, 7½@8¾.
69 J. & L. Frank, 1½@8¼.
90 Frank & Schomberg, 7½@8¼.
85 Hope & Co., 8@9.
56 M. Dryfoos & Co., 8@8¾.
45 Eikon & Co., 7@8.
14 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@9.
24 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9.
23 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.

Cows and calves were exceedingly dull to-day, the extremely warm weather having an unfavorable effect, and the demand was almost exclusively confined to prime and extra lots for the wants of private families. We quote springers at $54@60, and cows and calves at $45@70. Receipts, 150 head.

There was very little demand for sheep, and prices receded. Sales of 16,000 head at 4½@5½c. ₱ lb. gross.

The market for hogs was quite active in the early part of the week, but towards the close the demand subsided somewhat, and prices declined. Sales of 4000 head at the Union and Avenue yards at $13@13·75 @ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY T

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have recently more than once pointed out the evidences of a movement in the ranks of the Democracy based upon a demand for new leaders and new issues. We have shown by citations from the Democratic press of California, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and notably from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that there is discontent with the management of the party, and with the disposition of the leaders to make tradition the standard of party faith. These manifestations of discontent are mainly confined to the West; they are incidents of the vigorous growth which points to the future, and which chafes under an Eastern control that lives but in the past.

Evidence now appears to prove that the echoes of the lusty protestations of the West have reached the recesses of the Democratic sanctuary. The oracles here and at Boston have spoken in terms which indicate the significance of the Western outcry, and the difficulties that will be encountered by the party in the preparation of its next programme. Thus the *World* revives the mild remonstrances which it uttered just twelve months ago, but which it suddenly laid upon the shelf when Seymour and Blair were nominated. It then insisted that, unless the Democracy recognized reconstruction as an accomplished fact, they could not hope for a hearing from the country. The party lash squelched the rebellious suggestion, and for months past the pen which indited it has been busy in the opposite direction. The Western revolt has once more inspired the *World* with courage to complain, and now we have it delicately hinting to its party the expediency of "accepting the situation," and —as we understand it—counselling that reconstruction and negro suffrage be regarded as settled questions. Again our contemporary reminds its associates that an extreme policy, of the kind embodied in the New York platform of July last, involves inevitable defeat, and that it is idle to talk of victory at the South until negro votes be alienated from the Republicans.

Still more suggestive is the language of the Boston *Post*, a time-honored and consistent champion of Democracy pure and simple. The *World* has before now been suspected, and its words may carry little weight. But the *Post* is a redoubtable exponent of the Democratic gospel, and what it proposes will be to many a law. When the *Post*, then, declares that "the negro is out of the fight," and that all issues relating to him have been "swept away by events," we must conclude that the world of Democracy does move, after all. "Only the present and the future remain," saith the same oracle; and to profit by either, the party is assured that it must so conduct itself that the suffrages of "reasonable and moderate Republicans" shall be "won over to the Democratic standard." The injunction is sweeping. The musty lore and the lachrymose entreaties of Alexander H. Stephens and the Bourbonism of R. M. T. Hunter disappear before it as completely as does the dogma dictated by Blair to the New York Convention. The party must start afresh, it is told by the Boston journalist, or it may give up the ghost. No more nonsense about relics or the "ancient landmarks;" a fresh and rational programme, or defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and wherever the old game is played.

But will the great men of the party listen to these counsels? Will the influences which had expression in the nomination of Seymour quietly yield to the influences which were on the side of Chase? Is it probable that they who have hitherto moulded and managed the party will make room for new-comers who do not worship the memory of Jefferson or swear by the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions? These queries the Boston *Post* does not attempt to answer; it is modest, as is its wont, and timid, as well it may be. The *World* is bolder and more sanguine. "All the signs of the times," it declares, "indicate that the Democratic party, instructed by experience, will not repeat that unfortunate blunder"—to wit, the blunder of the New York Convention. But a year ago the same newspaper insisted that the convention was sure to act wisely; and after the blunder had been perpetrated, our contemporary contended that it was not a blunder at all, but rather a display of political sagacity. A sincere respect, then, does not hinder us from doubting the interpretation of "the signs of the times" on which the *World's* prophecy altogether depends.

For where are signs of the times indicative of a radical change in the policy of the Democratic party? Where are the signs of an advance by the party on the questions of reconstruction or negro suffrage? Where the tokens of its acceptance of reconstruction as a finished work, or of political equality as a result of the negro's citizenship? We confess that for signs and tokens of this sort we look in vain. There are Democrats in all the States who say, with the Boston *Post*, that "the negro is out of the fight," and would reconstruct their party accordingly. But we have yet to discover the first proof that in any State the party, as such, so accepts the situation. When the Democratic Convention of Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin boldly abolishes the negro as a text, and boldly promulgates a platform on which any "reasonable and moderate Republican" can by any possibility stand, we shall begin to think that the movement which has extorted recognition from the *World* and the *Post* may ultimately bring the party under the dominion of reason. At present, the leaders generally, North and South, worship their idols as devoutly as though nothing particular had happened; and we expect soon to behold them re-enacting the "unfortunate blunder" of the New York Convention, with all their old indifference to consequences.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is rather early in the day to be talking of Presidential candidates for 1872, and yet various pipe-laying Republican cliques are in existence, each in the interest of some leading and aspiring politician for the next Presidency. The opinion prevails in the Republican camps that General Grant is not to be a candidate for a second term, and the party managers are evidently resolved to rule him off the course. It was not from choice, but from necessity, that they took him up in 1868. He saved the party, but he has his reward. The Republican State conventions, as they take their places and proclaim their doctrines for the coming fall elections, enforse General Grant's administration, the fifteenth amendment, etc., but say nothing of the succession. Nor have we seen, so far, from any Republican journal even the most shadowy hint of the probability of the adoption of General Grant as the party standard bearer for another term.

In all this there would be nothing extraordinary were there no movements afoot looking to some other champion for the succession. But very remarkable becomes this universal silence in reference to General Grant when we find, for instance, Mr. Colfax trotted out in one place and Mr. Boutwell in another as the coming man, and we cannot avoid a certain line of reasoning when we are informed that Mr. Sumner is riding the Alabama claims question as a Presidential hobby, and that General Butler is engineering the administration on the negro question in order, for 1872, to secure the inside track. In all these movements, rumors, and speculations we are strengthened in the conclusion that it is an understanding among the Republican managers that General Grant is to retire at the end of his present term. We think, too, the opinion prevails that this understanding is perfectly agreeable to General Grant; that, in fact, he has no further ambition as a public man except a wish to go quietly through his one term and then gracefully to retire, as an inexperienced dancer walks through a quadrille, satisfied if he has created no confusion, torn no lady's train and crushed nobody's toes. But as it is not the first swallow that brings the spring, so it is not the first quarter of the first year of a new administration that determines its policy or its destiny.

Under any circumstances these Presidential movements, upon the question of time, in behalf of Colfax, Sumner, Butler, or any other new man, would be unwise and a waste of labor; but in view of the great issues upon which this administration is to stand or fall, it is utterly preposterous on the part of this or that Republican clique to be pipe-laying now for 1872. There are three—yea, four—questions, upon all, or upon any three, or any two, or any one of which General Grant may so shape his course as to be perfect master of the succession, as completely so as was Jackson in 1832, or Lincoln in 1864. These four questions are—the money question, the Alabama claims, Cuba, and Mexico. Upon the money question Mr. Boutwell is on the right track, with occasional deviations, no doubt, from the true line; but still on the right track in his programme of reducing the debt, the expenses, and the taxes of the Government, while enlarging his cash resources, and steadily and not spasmodically gaining ground towards the specie standard. Speculators, gold and stock gamblers, and financial kite-flyers generally, do not like him; but in their complaints we have the best evidence that he is doing well for the Treasury and the people at large. Thus far he is about the only member of the Cabinet who has done or is doing anything to give any show of life and activity in the administration, and he may by perseverance and faith become the head of the corner.

On the Alabama claims we must be content to await the lifting of the curtain; and so with regard to Cuba, upon which question we expect the curtain to be lifted a month or two hence, with the official disclosure of the overtures of our new Minister, General Sickles, to the Spanish regency of President Serrano. Concerning Mexico, it appears that the arrival there at headquarters of our new Minister, General Nelson, had caused considerable fluttering among the natives, from the apprehension that his missisn is to "gobble them all up," from the Rio Grande to Yucatan; but here, too, we must await the developments of his impending negotiations. It is manifest that upon all or any of these great questions the present administration has "scope and verge enough" for a glorious success, and scheming politicians may be too fast in now pronouncing General Grant, upon the threshold of the Alabama claims, Cuba, or Mexico, a failure.

At all events, the experience of the last forty years has taught us that the surest way to kill off Presidential candidates is to trot them out before the time. Thus we think the over-zealous friends of Mr. Colfax are in a fair way to put him "down among the dead men," and that, on the other side, Mr. Chase is repeating his old mistake of being too early in the field. It is folly on either side to talk of Presidential candidates when the policy of the administration in the interval to 1872 may so thoroughly demolish the two existing parties as to bring into the foreground new men and new measures, with two, three, or half a dozen new political parties and factions.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Nobody can realize how great a work this has been until he takes the long ride of four or five days and nights, through dreary wastes and unbroken solitude." So wrote our special correspondent when he reached San Francisco the other day by the new railway, after crossing the whole North American continent, and passing on the route through every variety of climate and every variety of country. It is like listening to an Arabian tale to be told of the strange contrasts of this wonderful journey of 3300 miles. At morning you ride through fields of waving grain, where the reapers are already at work, and before noon you are shivering among the perpetual snows. In a few hours the traveller passes from the valley where mercury stands at 80 deg. in the tube, to the bleak mountain station where water freezes every night in the year. From summer to winter is only a journey of a score or two of miles. Seven days' travel carry us from the centres of commerce on our Atlantic coasts, through the fertile and cultivated Middle States, past the busy cities of the lakes, across the wide prairies, the burning alkali desert where water for the engines must be carried a hundred miles, the mountain ranges and the wild magnificent country which lies between them, through the avalanche region of the Sierras, up to the summit of mountains 8000 feet above the sea, and so down the Pacific slope of the luxuriant California valleys and the lusty seaport of our Western coast. No such road as this was ever built before, and not many such can be built hereafter.

The grandeur of the work we think has failed somewhat of due appreciation. We have lived a life of such fierce sensations of late years, that great things have comparatively little effect upon the public mind; and, besides, there have been such grave doubts about the proper building of the road, that we were not ready to throw up our hats and hurrah until we knew a little more about the way in which the work had been done. Misgivings ought now to be set at rest. Competent observers have given their experience of travel, and there is little or no disagreement among them. A great part of the road is as good as the best in America. Nearly all of it compares favorably with at least three-quarters of our railroads, and there is only a small section, laid under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, which can be called decidedly poor and uneven. But all these defective portions are being rapidly put into better condition. Immense gangs of Chinamen are at work all along the line, reducing curves, levelling the road-bed, adjusting ties. Preparations are making for the winter's storms. Snow-sheds and fences are stretching themselves for miles along the exposed portions of the track. Masons are at work upon culverts. Temporary bridges are being replaced by structures of the most approved kind. The engine factories and car shops are turning out rolling stock with extraordinary speed. New stations are springing up wherever the wants of travellers seem to call for them. Already one can travel from Omaha to San Francisco with as much safety and comfort as from Chicago to New York; and we shall not be surprised if in the course of two or three years the great through route from ocean to ocean ranks as one of the best railroads in the United States. Such certainly ought to be its rank, and the people will spare no effort to secure it.

THE NEUTRALITY FARCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The *farce* of enforcing the neutrality laws now being played in this city could be put upon the boards by no other manager than President Grant. The enlistment of a few men in or around the ship-yard of Messrs. Laird, in Birkenhead, England, to serve on board the Alabama, and their subsequent transshipment, near one of the islands of the Azores, on board that cruiser, have excited in this country marvels of denunciation of English officials. All that is nothing in comparison with what is going on here under the eyes of President Grant and his officials. For more than two weeks the premises at No. 36 Houston street have been the rendezvous of men hired, retained, and enlisted in *open* violation of the statute of 1818 and our treaty obligations with Spain. Recruiting places and drill-rooms in Brooklyn and Jersey City, equally as notorious as that in Houston street, have been employed by the Cuban Junta. During all this week, from three to four hundred men have bivouacked in Houston street and been fed by the Junta. In neighboring localities enough men are kept to make a considerable regiment, to be under charge of Colonel Ryan. On Wednesday night large bodies of these men were marched openly across the river to Jersey City. At this Houston street Casino one of the Marshal's deputies was gagged and Ryan enabled to escape, but no steps are taken to punish the breach of law. Was ever such a farce as the performances of Grant in this business? The facts to warrant the arrest of all these men are known by every newspaper reporter in this city. Nobody denies the enlistment of these men and organization here into military companies, nor that they await transportation to the Cespedes army. The law of 1818 requires the President, by the aid of the military power, if need be, to arrest and stop the expedition!

It was President Grant who, in his inaugural, said:—"In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other. * * * I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own."

It was President Grant who began his civil career by saying:—"It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith;" who even said:—"But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution."

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

From the N. Y. World.

The very general lull in politics at present should not be a spell of inactivity on the part of the Democrats. This is just the time for energetic work. Again and again has it been urged by us that the really effective work of a political party is done between, rather than during, the great campaigns. There is, we admit, something stirring in the excitement of a close political contest, with the mass meetings, parades, banners, music, and shouts of the contestants. But all these are only effervescent. Boys can march and shout and make a crowd, but they cannot vote. To be plain, the Democratic party needs voters, and the one duty of the hour is to obtain them. The means for accomplishing this result, though so very obvious, are too often neglected. They are comprised in one word —organization. Just this is what is needed. How to effect it can be explained in a few words:—

I. The Democrats in every town in the country should organize themselves at once. As the first step, let some one invite a number of brother Democrats to meet at his house on a specified evening, and by a very simple process a president, secretary, and executive committee can be chosen. The next move should be to make a thorough canvass of the town, and by personal appeal induce every voter who may be opposed to the radical policy to join the association; by every voter we mean not merely a few men of wealth or reputation, but the tradesmen, the mechanics, the farmers, and the laborers. Each one should be made to feel that he is interested in the matter, that his co-operation is needed, and that it is his duty to put his shoulder to the wheel.

II. The organization thus completed and a brief constitution (the briefer the better) framed, stating its objects and aims, a room should be secured, in which meetings should be held as often as once in two or three weeks during the interval of political campaigns. A leading Democratic paper (such as the *World*) and the local Democratic organ should be kept on file in the rooms, accessible to all who may wish to read them. The club, too, should keep these papers informed of its growth and of any and all political movements in the town in which it is located.

III. Such a club should keep itself in communication with the Democratic committees of its county and State, in order that, at the proper time, it may be supplied with documents for use during a campaign, as well as to afford these committees the information that they must have to make an efficient canvass.

IV. It is not necessary that at every meeting of the club speeches should be made. They are tributary, but not essential, to its success. Sure it is that, if the club is infused with the vitality which it cannot fail to possess if its members are wide-awake to their duty, there will be no lack of speeches, and good speeches too. It is very often the case that a plain appeal from a plain man to his fellow-townsmen will have a greater effect than an elaborate oration from an eloquent speaker who is a stranger.

The plan thus sketched in its outlines is very simple. A half dozen men of clear heads and average intellects can carry it out. It is, too, the only plan by which the Democratic party can attain success in the States which hold elections next fall and in the elections for Representatives in Congress in 1870. Now is the time to begin to carry it out, while our opponents are demoralized by the blunders of the administration and the failure of the policy which they have inflicted upon the country.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 17*

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 2it

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

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SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,

TAYLOR & BROWN'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Photographic Portrait Gallery,

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as

IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,

5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

6 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Orutelion, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND,
SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

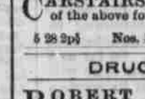
And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.



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Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books,
Satchels,
Traveling Bags,
Porte-monnaies,
Portfolios,
Cigar Cases,
Writing Cases,
Writing Desks,
Bankers' Cases,
Dressing Cases,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. E. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 1, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousdau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Burmount.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAP,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 2 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
3 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & GODFREY,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 5 6m No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

Breaking it Gently.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GRUN.

The Count he was riding home one day,
But meeting his groom upon the way—
"Where are you going, groom?" said he,
And where do you come from? answer me."

"I'm taking a walk for exercise sake,
And besides there's a house I want to take."
"To take a house!" said the Count. "Speak out,
What are the folks at home about?"

"Not much has happened," the servant said,
"Only, your little white dog is dead."
"Do you tell me my faithful dog is dead?
And how did this happen?" the master said.

"Well, your horse took fright and jumped on the hound,
Then ran to the river, and there got drowned."
"My noble steed! the stable's pride!
What frightened him?" the master cried.

"'Twas when, if I remember well,
Your son from the castle window fell."
"My son! but I hope he escaped with life,
And is tenderly nursed by my loving wife?"

"Alas! the good Countess has passed away!
For she dropped down dead where her dead son lay."
"Why, then, in a time of such trouble and grief,
Are you not taking care of the castle, you thief?"

"The castle! I wonder which you mean!
Of yours but the ashes are now to be seen.
As the watcher slept, misfortune dire!
In a moment her hair and her clothes took fire.

"Then the castle around her blazed up in a minute,
And all the household have perished in it.
And of them all, Fate spared but me,
Thus gently to break the news to thee."

"BEST ABUSED."

The world, in process of development and progress to that millennial time, ardently looked to and hoped for, when the "Lion shall lie down with the Lamb," have inaugurated its many societies for various purposes, and laudably commendable objects, charitable, humane, reform, and last, but not least and unimportant, is the Society for "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," with those beautifully ornamental adjuncts "Founts," to sate thirst and refresh them. I have watched with unabated interest and curiosity to see if they would recognize the claims of the biped, and am ready to cry out, with disappointed amazement and indignation, "O tempora! O mores!" That the inflictions of torture upon this interesting and large class of cruelly-treated animals have not come within the purview of their God-like operations, and am disposed to exclaim, "Cui Bono!" the pretentious tenderness and humanity; while the claims o consideration of this class of humanity are ignored.

Now, sir, let us inquire who are the individuals alluded to? And what their claims? First, I will tell you (from intimate business relations with them for eight-and-twenty years) who they are not, and as it is not expected of me in logic to "prove a negative," I will aver, first, they are not drones in the busy hive of the striving throng; nor the leprous loafer, waiting sleepily, doggedly, for "something to turn up," as some of their persecutors are. I will now, sir, assume the affirmative, if you please, and respond to the interrogatory, by, Quaker like, asking a few replicative questions. Who, when our country was in peril, and almost despairingly lifting its eyes to heaven for rescue in her dire distress; when treason, cupidity, and hate ruled the hour; who more ready to fly to the front and present their bodies, hardened by excessive toil, as a living wall, to prevent the incursions of those who sought to divide and destroy? Who, foremost in the deadly breach, and more ardently, prayed for their fractured dissevered country, as with glazed eye they gazed upon the folds of the beloved starry banner, or suffered more unrepiningly the loathsome incarceration of the enemy's prison-pens? When ordered by my superiors to take on my steamer some of our paroled prisoners to the camp in rear of Annapolis, almost the first person I recognized in the serried ranks of our embarking expedition was the stalwart Sibert of one of Pennsylvania's regiments, as marker—a canal boatman. "Where bound, Sibert?" I asked. "To Texas," the exultant reply. He was only the type of thousands of his fellows, who were a living rampart to their country in her greatest need.

Time passes. My boat lies as hospital dispatch boat for Department of Virginia and North Carolina, loaded with surgeons, medicines, bandages, lint, and all such appliances, to meet the advancing army of the worried but pertinacious, inflexible Grant, "fighting it out on that line" from Rapidan to James river, at the "White House." As the marching-stained army filed into that temporary bivouac camp, nearly the first person boarding my steamer to crave a meal after the toil, struggle, and peril from Chancellorville, through the body-paved Wilderness, and equally desperately-contested Coal Harbor, was the famished, bleeding, dying canal boatman.

Our boatman aban doned his boat midway between home and the metropolis, mounted his team, sought home, hastily embraced his dear ones, wafted hasty adieus to friends, and filled the ranks of assembling armies to leave their bleaching bones in the distant field of strife, or, exhumed, returned to the "city of the dead" at home, their graves to be annually bedecked by fair hands with floral contributions, or their mounds consecrated by the more precious tears of their surviving loved ones.

But the returned, surviving, mutilated, heroic boatman. What is his fate? Impoverished by patriotic devotion, he has returned to be followed by the "sleath-hound" harpies of every calling and profession, with whom they come in contact. They are legitimate plunder for all.

What of body and substance the Rebs left when "going through them," is now appropriated by every person, corporation, body politic, legislative, administrative, executive, and last of all, and most flagitiously iniquitous, the Government for whom they fought, bled, and their companions died to rescue and save. With one hand, with flourish of trumpets, the beating of drums, and sound of sweet-toned bands, you florally ornament their comrades' graves, shed pretentious tears, laud the prowess of the dead—their noble deeds. With the other hand you literally take the limping, halting, perforated, legless, armless, returned hero by the collar, and demand what? The last of the beggarly four or eight dollar pension to satisfy the exactions of the offices of customs to pay for what? The inestimable privilege of dragging their boats, their snail-like monotonously—slow length along the stagnant waters of the interior arteries of commerce to the marts of trade, and say to him, you can take the products of field, forest, mine, and well to market (a concession, it is said, to the manufacturing domestic interest; put your finger there, Mr. Editor; a rich yet deserving consolidation of capital); but if you dare, Mr., returned memberless hero, to steer your band-box-built craft from whence you came, amid the umbrageous forests of Pennsylvania or the grand primitive granite mountains, where abide your rustic yet lovely companions in the voyage of life; and take them the apparel to clothe their lithe, unconstrained forms with attractive added blandishment; those who bid their humble yet noble husbands and brothers "Go, your country calls," or the comforts of the table or culinary imple-

ments, you must be placed in the same category, on the same footing as the gallant thousand-ton ship that dauntlessly ploughs old ocean to foreign climes. On all hands, sir, the boatmen are picked, plucked, victimized by the myrmidons of the bar-room. The blatant politician, with bloated, distorted visage, hat cocked awry, takes his seat quietly on Lock Beam, at Fairmount, or along Delaware avenue, Havana in "mug," complacently demanding from the industrious, persevering, indefatigable, but disgustingly-abused boatman, "your money," if not his life.

Rally, rally, rally, to the rescue. Let measures be taken by our esteemed and talented Secretary of the Treasury, and worthy, reluctant, superior officers of customs, who misjudge (it is humbly conceived), a duty to enforce an ambiguous enactment, unjust, ungenerous, relentless in its infliction, if not *ex post facto*, and by sequence unconstitutional, in its operations; discriminatingly preferring bloated wealth in its provisions to unobtrusive, industrious labor and merit. Failing in which, let appeal be made by the "sovereigns" of the land to their servants, Congress, to abate the onerous imposts.

From all quarters let the unmistakable "fiat" go forth, clothed with magnanimity, generosity, and justice, to the down-trodden, filched, and maligned boatmen. And let the first movement be made in the right quarter. Our Government, for whom these noble fellows shed unreluctantly their youthful blood, and spent their best days—let our beloved Fatherland do her duty to her patriot sons, and thrust aside the suckers and vampires who fasten upon and become plethoric on the woes and misfortunes of the meritorious and good.

L. S. C.

June 26, 1869.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—G. C. Franciscus, Esq., the efficient General Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who, with his family, has been sojourning since last fall in Europe, arrived at New York on last Saturday. A committee of gentlemen connected with Mr. Franciscus' department of the road, who had left on a special train for New York to escort him to this city, arrived last evening. Mr. Franciscus' trip to Europe has materially improved his health, and he returns to the arduous duties of his responsible position with renewed strength and vigor.

—The corner-stone of the First Reformed Church was laid on Saturday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets. The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Rev. T. Y. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Giesy, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, and the pastor, Rev. David E. Klopp.

—Anthony Surftyate, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Friday, with severe injuries, caused by being jammed between two cars on the Market street railroad, died at that institution on Saturday.

—The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port during the past week:—150,000 pounds of oil cake, 40,782 do. of tallow, 2079 barrels of flour, 430 do. corn meal, 5400 bushels of corn, and 35,250 pounds of bread.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Barque Athol, for Cork, with 123,279 gallons; barque Ermina, for Rotterdam, with 162,394 do.; ship Tyro, for Antwerp, with 260,325 do.; barque Chasea, for Cronstadt, with 184,095 do.; brig Friede, for Genoa, with 65,910 do.; brig Marianna, for Lisbon, with 42,401 do., making a total of 838,404 gallons for the week, and 11,408,623 do. since the 1st of January, 1869. One ship, twenty-one barques, and five brigs are now loading.

—Ivanhoe Commandery, of New York, has forwarded to St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, a series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, expressive of the gratification of the New York Commandery at the warm welcome extended to the Knights on their recent visit to Philadelphia. A committee of the Ivanhoe Commandery reached here on Friday evening, and at the meeting of St. John's Commandery presented the resolutions.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 137⅛.

—The Fulton Iron Works, at Detroit, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $50,000.

—An exhibition of the products of workmen of the world is to be held in London in 1870.

—Quarantine regulations have been issued at Fortress Monroe, to prevent the introduction of disease.

—Joseph J. Bates, of Boston, has been placed under bonds for trial, for making stills to be used illicitly.

—Stereotype printers and electrotypers are subject to a tax of $2 per $1000 for sales in excess of $5000 per annum.

—The wife of ex-Judge and Congressman Woodward died at Wilkesbarre last Friday. The funeral took place yesterday.

—Captain Kelley, shot in Richmond, Va., by Captain Callahan, of the police force, on Friday, was buried in that city yesterday.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company has leased the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad for a term of years.

—Edmund Fontaine, the projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, died on Saturday, in Richmond, Va., aged sixty-seven years.

—Robert Hernig, a counterfeiter, was arrested, and a quantity of spurious money in his possession seized, at Mott Haven, N. Y., on Saturday.

—The mixing mill of the American Powder Works, at South Acton, Mass., exploded Friday night. John P. Gray was terribly burned.

—Daniel G. Mason, senior member of the musical firm of Mason Bros., New York, died at Schwalback, in Germany, on Thursday last.

—Colonel Ryan, the Cuban officer, it is said, was boarding, for several days, within two blocks of Ludlow Street Jail, disguised as an express wagon driver.

—Major Noah, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, has resigned. He takes part in the Gubernatorial contest of that State, and supports Senter.

—Edward Hauisht has been arrested at Brooklyn, N. Y., for attempting to sell at the Park Bank a number of bonds stolen from that institution some time ago.

—The "Red Stocking" Base Ball Club of Cincinnati on Saturday beat the Olympics of Washington, at that city, by a score of 4 to 0. Four innings were played.

—The boiler of a pleasure tug, belonging to Hewes & Phillips, machinists, of Newark, N. J., blew up on Saturday afternoon, on the Passaic river, seriously injuring several persons.

—Washington gossip says that a Government agent is to be sent to Cuba to ascertain the status of the rebels, and that if his report be favorable the United States will recognize the patriots.

—A meeting of printers in Washington, on Saturday night, denounced the employes of the Government office as "rats," and endorsed the action of the National Typographical Union in the Douglass case.

—At San Francisco, on Friday last, in a meeting between the Congressional Ways and Means Committee and several Chinese capitalists, the latter complained of the injustice of California laws bearing on their countrymen, and advocated that the Government act so as to induce men of money in China to invest in this country.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is reported that eighteen hundred troops landed in Cuba lately, in detachments, from the Southern States.

—The fight at Puerto del Padre is reported as a complete victory for the Cubans. The Spaniards lost a provision and ammunition train and two hundred killed.

—Mazzini has again betaken himself to London.

—"Unconstitutional manifestations" are to be punished in Spain.

—At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern was 574 miles at sea, and had paid out 636 knots of cable.

—The Italian Government forbids aid by subscription for those injured in the late disturbances.

—If the English Government purchases the telegraph lines of the kingdom, it will cost it £6,500,000.

—The Republican members of the Spanish Cortes have been warned against further efforts at introducing liberal measures.

—Napoleon refuses to accept the resignation of M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, tendered on Saturday.

—The official newspaper at Florence says that tranquillity has been restored, and no apprehensions of further disturbances are entertained.

—Early on Saturday morning, the French cable being laid by the Great Eastern was discovered to be faulty in transmitting messages to the shore. The error corrected itself, and she proceeded on her voyage.

War Expenses in Europe.

Europe is now at peace, yet the expenditure for the maintenance of armies is something enormous. That the reader may precisely appreciate the facts, we present in the following table the population, revenues, military forces, and military expenditures of the chief powers of that part of the world:—

Countries.	Pop.	Revenue per annum.	Army.	Army Exp. per annum.
France	35,000,000	$370,000,000	750,000	$80,000,000
Prussia	26,000,000	120,000,000	320,000	40,000,000
Austria	35,000,000	163,000,000	476,000	55,000,000
Russia	74,000,000	225,000,000	800,000	85,000,000
Italy	24,000,000	120,000,000	270,000	32,000,000
Gt. Britain	29,000,000	370,000,000	148,000	85,000,000
Turkey	35,000,000	70,000,000	450,000	35,000,000
Totals	259,000,000	$1,438,000,000	2,753,000	$418,000,000

Here we have the seven principal nations of Europe expending nearly one-third of their annual revenue to support an aggregate force of two millions and three-quarters of men in time of peace; and it must be remembered that this fighting force can be more than doubled in time of war. The figures are a sufficient comment upon the condition of those States at present. When a nation spends one-third of its income in watching its neighbors, there can be little hope for improvement in the condition of the masses. The result is apparent in the almost hopeless groaning of the people of Europe under the enormous burdens of their taxation. It is plain that such a state of things cannot last forever.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 22 | MOON RISES....10 41
SUN SETS....7 35 | HIGH WATER....5 42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 15
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 15
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	June 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 17
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 17
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 19
Perelre	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Celia	London	New York	June 19
Hammonia	Havre	New York	June 19

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Atalanta	New York	London	June 23
China	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Union	New York	Bremen	July 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 1
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 29
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Claymont, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston. H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Mary M. Williams, Pickett, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, St. John. N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Roswell, Copp, Navassa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Boston, do.
Schr James Baymore, Burdge, Chelsea, do.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Commodore, Wilson, for Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 36 hours from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, and Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 28.—Boat Sallie left here for Philadelphia this morning, with lumber and laths to Bruner, Trucks & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 26.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
John J. Crittenden, with ice, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Nightingale; Sunshine; Fremont; C. A. Silliman; N. C. Alvord; A. Allison; and Wm. Norman, all with coal for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 26.—At the Breakwater, schrs Lucy Babcock and Hasslt, both from Philadelphia for New York. Steam tug America came in last night.
Wind S., and foggy. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 26th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston 24th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 193 tcs. rice, 601 bales upland cotton, 95 bbls. rosin, 96 bales domestics, 120 empty barrels, 2 bales paper, 520 bbls. potatoes, 675 crates vegetables, and 50 packages sundries.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 24th instant.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 25th instant.
Barque Laboramus, Hilton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havre 13th inst.
Barque Poseidon, Knudsen, hence, at London 14th inst.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Small, hence, at Cardenas 18th instant.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst.
Brig Manitou, North, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Griffin, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 9th inst.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 25th inst., and cleared for Salem.
Brig Executive, Gorham, 75 days from Montevideo via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 25th inst., with bone ash.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Jacksonville 18th inst., for Boston.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, from St. John, N. B., for New Castle, Del., sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 24th inst.
Schr R. H. Tay, Baker, from Machias for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schr A. C. Smith, Phillips, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.
Schrs Kate E. Rich, Doughty, and F. L. Porter, Sparks, cleared at Boston 25th inst. for Saco, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs M. R. Samson, Samson; West Dennis, Crowell; and Cabot, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, cleared at Boston 25th inst., for Gardiner, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Hyannis 26th inst.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, at Rockland Lake, North River, 24th inst., to load ice for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm. Gallagher, hence for Providence, at New London 24th inst.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 24th inst.
Schrs Revenue, Rogers, for Philadelphia, and Annie May, May, for do, or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Fall River 23d inst.
Scar Minnie Repplier, Somers, at Providence 25th inst. from Charleston.
Schrs E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, and Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Julia E. Gamage, Hix, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 21 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—New Frame Cottage, large yard and garden, nine rooms, good water, five minutes walk to Depot, frequent trains.
Merchantville is a beautiful village, possessing all the requisites for a pleasant country home, church, school, an extensive boarding school, post office, hotel, location high and healthy; excellent water. Very desirable Building Lots for sale at a moderate price, only four miles from Philadelphia, via Camden and Burlington County Railroad; leaves foot of Market street at 7 and 10 A. M., and 1, 2.15, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M. Leave Merchantville 6.41, 7.54 and 9.10 A. M., and 1.20, 2.41, 5.30 and 8.53 P. M.
For particulars inquire of M. HOMER, Jr., Merchantville, or E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 North Delaware avenue Philadelphia. 6 25 6t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1f

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
RENBY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8f
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

WIREWORK.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 26 3mw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.
6 1 tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 frp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mws

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

CARRIAGES!!!
McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,
Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 3 20 sw26trp

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 930 S. NINTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON,
under the management of Messrs. ELLSLER & DENIER, with their celebrated
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented Mr. George L. Fox's great
FAIRY AND TRICK PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which has had the unprecedented run of
585 NIGHTS
in New York, and performed in our Western and Southern cities by this Troupe
220 TIMES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be produced in a style of completeness which stamps it as the
MOST ASTONISHING PANTOMIME OF THIS AGE,
and courts comparison with the famous
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.
Artists of the first reputation have been engaged, and no expense has been spared in any department to present
HUMPTY DUMPTY
in any respect inferior to its production in New York.
NEW COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL TRICKS,
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
GORGEOUS PARAPHERNALIA,
AND MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be personified by the celebrated pantomimist,
TONY DENIER,
whose delineation of the wiggeries and waggeries of the
MERRY CLOWN
are unequalled.
Mr. GEORGE H. BEANE as the Simple Pantaloon.
Mr. HARRY LESLIE as the Nimble Harlequin.
Mad'lle AURIOL as the Tripping Columbine.
The Ballet will be under the direction of
MONS. HENRI ST. ODY,
the distinguished Maitre du Ballet, and comprises
SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO,
the beautiful and graceful Premiere Danseuse.
M'LLE ALEXANDRINA,
the beautifully-formed Seconda Danseuse.
MISS BEANE, M'LLE BELLINI,
the accomplished and favorite Soloists.
BETTY WRIGHT AND SALLIE MANNING,
the charming dancers, and a
FULL TROUPE OF CORYPHEES.
To give full and satisfactory effect to the
GRAND SKATING SCENE,
the managers have engaged the
CHAMPION SKATER OF AMERICA,
MR. ALFRED MOE,
who will perform many graceful and difficult evolutions upon Parlor Skates.
The favorite Comedienne,
MISS C. JEFFERSON,
as the
SPIRIT OF BURLESQUE.
The new and brilliant scenery produced in Humpty Dumpty is from the master hand of the distinguished artist, J. PETTERS.
The bill board advertising scene by Mr. W. E. SMITH, from designs furnished by PETER F. ABEL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND HUMPTY DUMPTY FESTIVAL,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at half-past 2.
To prevent confusion and to avoid any misunderstanding, the Manager announces the following
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND DRESS CIRCLE.....FIFTY CENTS.
SECURED SEATS, in either circle.....ONE DOLLAR
ORCHESTRA (or Parquet) SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR
FAMILY CIRCLE.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES.....EIGHT DOLLARS
Seats can be secured at the Box Office daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER for the Humpty Dumpty Troupe. 6 28 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

A LESSON TO PROFIT BY.

General R. B. Hayes, the present Governor of Ohio, who has just been renominated by the Republicans, has made a speech which contains some observations which are quite as pertinent in this State as in his own. He declared that the last Legislature of Ohio afforded examples of many of the worst evils to which legislative bodies are liable. Among these evils he cites "long sessions, excessive legislation, unnecessary expenditures, and recklessness in authorizing local debts and local taxes." Governor Hayes then appeals to the men of both parties to condemn the body which inflicted all these evils on the State, and urges them especially to "insist that the parent evil, long legislative sessions, shall be reformed altogether." But the pith and point of the indignant Governor's speech are the words he quotes from one of the ablest Democratic members of the last Legislature, who declared, at its close, that "*enough had been done to keep the Democratic party out of power in Ohio for twenty years!*"

The only difference between the Legislatures of the two States consists in the fact that the Republicans controlled that of Pennsylvania, while that of Ohio was under Democratic sway. In both States the members cast entirely aside their partisan differences, their appetite for plunder being stronger than their aversion for unsound political views. But the acquiescence of the party having the majority in every villainous scheme presented renders the members of that party directly responsible to the people for its perpetration. If the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature and the Republican members of that of Pennsylvania had taken a bold stand against corruption and rascality in all their varied phases, the minority might have been composed of the most reckless and unprincipled men in either State, and yet have been utterly powerless for evil, just as they would have been utterly powerless for good if the circumstances had been reversed. For this reason the rebuke administered to the dominant party in Ohio by one of its own members is entirely applicable in our own State, and we again appeal to the Republican voters of this city to reject with indignation the claims of every man who sat in the last Legislature and now has the audacity to present himself to the people for re-election. Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong are the names of the men upon whom every true Republican who desires the purification and future success of the party should turn a cold shoulder at the next election.

To-morrow morning the Democrats hold their nominating conventions, and they have it within their power to materially assist the honest Republicans of Philadelphia in an effort to purify the halls of legislation at Harrisburg. If they nominate good and true men in each of the six districts which were represented last winter by Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, their chances of success will be materially improved through the assistance of hundreds of Republicans who are determined that no man who held a seat in the last iniquitous Legislature shall have another opportunity to bring disgrace upon our law-making power and the entire State. We can only, in this connection, repeat the language which we used when these shameless plunderers first secured their so-called renominations:—"It will be much better to have half-a-dozen more Democrats in the next Legislature than there were in the last, if these half dozen Democrats should prove to be decent and honest men; it will be infinitely better to have the six seats filled by Democrats, if they must be filled by men who are deficient in both decency and honesty."

THE TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The Supreme Court this morning refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway Company from putting down tracks on these streets. The Court decided that the Legislature had given up the entire control of the streets to the corporation; and in view of this action of the law-making power, the Court had no discretion in the matter, but was obliged to decide accordingly.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth street bill was passed in spite of the opposition of the entire press of Philadelphia, and in the face of respectful protests from citizens who objected to any more of our highways being given up for railway purposes. The passage of this bill was a deliberate outrage and an insult to the citizens of Philadelphia, and the facility with which Governor Geary signed it placed him in the same category as the corrupt legislators who voted for it. The Supreme Court is practically impotent in this matter, and we have now before us a potent argument against the election of any of the old set to places of power again. Some of these men have managed by hook or by crook to gain renominations, and independent voters should see to it that they do not have another chance to perpetrate such villanies. The names of the candidates who participated in this outrage are John W. Geary, Governor; and Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, of the House of Representatives. If these men are elected again, the public will not deserve anything better than a repetition of the swindling transactions that disgraced the last session of the Legislature.

A "HERALD" CANARD.

When ex-Secretary Borie, on Friday last, placed his resignation in the hands of President Grant, the New York *Herald*, with its characteristic and reckless enterprise, gave to the world what purported to be exact copies of the correspondence which passed between Mr. Borie and the President. In common with other journals, we reproduced this correspondence, but the singularly cold and formal style in which the President was represented as addressing a gentleman for whom we knew he entertained the warmest regard and the highest esteem, led us to investigate its authenticity. As the result, we are enabled to pronounce the correspondence as published by the *Herald* a downright forgery, and this we do on the very best authority—authority that does not admit of question.

The appointment of Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is announced. Dr. Wood was born in Maryland, and entered the navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1829. He served in the Mexican war and took part in the bombardment of the forts in China in 1857. During the late war he was Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron, participated in the engagement between the Rebel ram Merrimac and the Monitor, as well as several other fights that occurred in the squadron to which he was attached. He is eminently qualified for the reponsible position to which he has been called by the President. He is the author of a work on China, and has written a number of pamphlets on naval and political subjects.

Dr. Rush's Bequest.—A meeting of the members of the Library Company of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow at noon at the library, to accept or reject the bequest of Dr. Rush. It is desirable that there shall be a full attendance on this occasion, as the subject is of the first importance, and the decision of the question will materially affect the welfare of the library.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, MAJOR J. R. COXE, OF Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff. Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 15 1§

☞ THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:— "We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3mwf§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—An advertisement in to-day's "Public Ledger" seeks, in a malignant manner, to connect my name with a "Ring" ticket. I now declare, upon my honor, that I have nothing to do with any "Ring." I pronounce any insinuation of that character an insult, because it is utterly false. Thousands of Democrats join the German Democratic Association in my recommendation for Coroner. These only are my credentials. THEODORE ROTH, M. D. Philadelphia, June 28, 1869. 1t*

☞ POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Professor RICHARD S. SMITH, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., 6 26 4t President of Faculty.

☞ NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AUGUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 o'clock P. M. GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary. Philadelphia, June 26, 1869. 6 26 smwf5t*

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 26 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t§ Treasurer. Note.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 6m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—The "FARMERS' MARKET COMPANY," MARKET Street, below Twelfth, having appropriated a department for a wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, will offer the stands to rent at the Superintendent's Office, in said market building. 6 28 3t* PHINEAS PAIST, Superintendent.

PAIN PAINT.

REBELLION

The mighty mass of people
Are ready for revolt,
And know it is their duty
Their master to assault.

They will not taste of Poison,
That sugar-coated lie,
While reason and all nature
The cursed dose decry.

We make our vow and keep it,
No pills, no pukes we drink;
We know the law of Nature
Has not a broken link.

We know that brutes will never,
Such compounds swallow down
And all the people hate it
In city, country, town.

An old and false tradition,
The hag has had her day;
Yes, buried in perdition,
Whole millions in decay.

We know that inflammation
Is mother of all pain;
All hot drops in creation
Give hotter heat again.

We know that WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT
Will cool the fever down,
That everybody buys it
In city, hamlet, town.

It breaks the hottest fever;
Drives pain in headlong haste,
From stomach, back, or shoulder,
It hits the very place.

A charming cool sensation
To fevered lip or brow;
A single application
Of PAIN PAINT selling now.

In every single drug store
They have a full supply,
And all who wish to test it,
Or those too poor to buy,

Can try it free of cost at No. 181 Chatham Square.

A LADY POISONED IN THIRD AVENUE.

Mrs. C. Parker, residing at No. 342 Third Avenue, New York, being engaged in the laudable operation of cleaning house, was so unfortunate as to get a small particle of Paris green into a wound on her finger. Great agony was the result. To prevent the virus entering her body, the physician had her arm tightly corded. The terrible pain made her almost frantic. Getting worse very fast under the medical treatment, she resolved, as a last resort, to go to Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, where all pain of every nature was advertised as being removed free of charge. The gesture was removed. Dr. Wolcott applied his curious remedy, PAIN PAINT, with a brush. Mrs. Parker went home entirely free from pain, and has had no attack since. In all human probability she would have died in a few hours unless immediate relief had come to her rescue. The doctor is well known to the whole community. He has occupied his present place of business nearly six years. How well he has succeeded is patent to everybody. He established his old standard remedy for catarrh and colds in the head many years ago, the INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR, the present sales of which are over 150,000 bottles each month. All bottles are sold to everybody under a guarantee, and every patient applying is told so most distinctly. The PAIN PAINT, his new remedy, has at present a larger sale than any medicine ever offered to the public in so short a time, and has caused more wonder and consternation among physicians than anything ever before offered. When all medical skill has utterly failed, PAIN PAINT has saved thousands of hopeless cases already. He keeps his office open till 9 o'clock at night (not open Sundays). He tells the public emphatically not to touch any of his remedies unless in pure white outside wrappers.

Pain Paint is a new invention;
Nothing like it in the world;
Burning nostrums that we mention,
Into ruin will be hurled.

It upsets the old theories of stopping pain with liniments, which are heating, burning, irritating stringents, drying up the pores. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT demolishes the absurd custom of dosing the stomach. New ideas prevail, and Wolcott's PAIN PAINT is working this new revolution. It is the only liquid external remedy that was ever used or known that cools the heated, sore, inflamed flesh, that penetrates through the porous system, entering the absorbents, and at once becoming changed into vapor, conducts out through the pores all inflammation, relaxing and cleansing the parts of all morbid matter, relieving every pain quickly, stimulating and restoring a healthy circulation, soundly healing all Scrofulous Sores, Inflamed Sore Eyes, Felons, Boils, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa, by outward application only.

The rich and poor alike are invited to come to Dr. WOLCOTT'S Office, No. 181 CHATHAM SQUARE, New York, and test the new remedy, Pain Paint, free of cost, also the Annihilator, which is the only established remedy for the common and disgusting malady, Catarrh.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

Test them, free of cost, at No. 622 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. It

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
2 1 mwf§rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

WAS THERE EVER

SUCH A SUMMER STOCK?

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" Clothes are growing more and more popular every day.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" Great Brown Stone Hall is daily resorted to by crowds of sensible men who buy the beautiful Summer Clothing, cheap for cash.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" cut of summer styles is entirely ahead of anything in the market.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" scale of prices for clothes is so remarkably low as to make people open their eyes in astonishment.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" customers are the happiest lot of men in town.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" invitation to the public is as free and cordial as ever, and the public gratefully accept of it.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" garments are now so cheap that you may do well to lay in a stock for

TWENTY SUMMERS TO COME!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Great Brown Stone Hall,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO.,
4 19 mwf5rp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACH, Agent.

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,

No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful summer resort. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street wharf daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m§

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. TERMS, $2 PER DAY. Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel. Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY, 6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia. 6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel). CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., 6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week. 6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. MRS. M. QUIGLEY, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times. 6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed. 6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate. 6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS, 6 23 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout. 6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island. 6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests. 6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open. 6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week 6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly. A. T. HUTCHINSON, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders. 6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open. 6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. KEIM, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel. 6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated. Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season. Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore. 6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170. 5 26 3m WILLIAM LERCH.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758. Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate. RIEGEL & SANDT, 6 3 1m Proprietors.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 21 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER,
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. *WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.* Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction. For Rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, 6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States. For terms, etc., until then, address PETER GARDNER, PROPRIETOR, NO. 307 WALNUT STREET, 6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEA BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J. This large and commodious Hotel known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. 6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT, 6 28 1m Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests. 6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean. 6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter. 6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *à la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May, 6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season. 6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE. 6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week. 6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 2d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week. 6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS. The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa. Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price. Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs. Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants. JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor. Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.

REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,

WILL OPEN JULY 1.

This favorite

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Humpty Dumpty" at the Arch.

Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* is not altogether a novelty here, it having been produced at the Chesnut about a year ago. As a pantomime it very much resembles all other pantomimes that have been brought out since the Ravels forsook the stage. It lacks the variety and ingenuity of the concoctions of those remarkable performers, but as such things go nowadays, it is a cleverly arranged piece. Pantomime, if we do not have too much of it, is about as enjoyable a style of entertainment as can be placed before the public. The fun, if a little rough, is legitimate, and it is infinitely preferable to the bad puns and poor jokes of the English burlesques to which we have lately been treated *ad nauseum*. As a summer entertainment it is as good as anything that can be devised, for if people go to the theatre during the hot weather, they wish to see something that can be laughed at, and that does not require any mental effort to understand.

Humpty Dumpty was produced on Saturday evening at the Arch to a fair audience, and it will probably enjoy a good run. The various characters are for the most part creditably represented. Tony Denier, who is really a better "clown" than G. L. Fox, did not appear as brilliant as usual, but then there were a good many hitches, such as are to be expected on the first night of a piece of this kind. After things get to working smoother, he will doubtless develop a more exuberant humor. Mr. Denier, however, talks rather too much; a "Clown" should have a good deal to do and very little to say, although he may now and then throw in a word or two with excellent effect. Mr. Denier was fairly supported by Mr. George A. Beane as "Pantaloon," Mr. Harry Leslie as "Harlequin," and Mad'lle Auriol as "Columbine."

The ballet, which was moderately good, was led by Mad'lle Theresa Antonino, a dancer who appeared in the *Black Crook* troupe when that piece was first produced at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Alfred Moe, the skater, is a good performer in his line, and some of his efforts created much amusement and applause.

The principal characters in the prologue, which, by-the-way, is as stuped as such things usually are, were sustained by Miss C. Jefferson and Emily Yates, neither of whom spoke loud enough to be heard.

Humpty Dumpty is placed upon the stage in fairly good style, although what is described upon the bills as "the grand culmination scene" does not amount to much. The most remarkable effort in the scenic line is illustrative of the "disjointed thinking" of the day, and this is distinguished by a graphic allegorical representation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, with an accurate portrait of the Editor-in-Chief, as he appears in the heat of composition when rounding a brilliant period. This scene is very fine indeed, and we are glad that the heartiest commendation can be bestowed upon it. The only fault we have to find is that the circulation of THE TELEGRAPH is underrated by a few millions, but this defect is so trifling that it is not to be taken into consideration in view of the remarkable merits of this fine work of art

On Saturday evening the transformation and trick scenes did not work as smoothly as could be wished, but for this due allowances must be made, and hereafter everything may be expected to progress as satisfactorily as can be desired.

The various managers are now busily engaged in reorganizing their companies and making arrangements for the next season. Matters are in rather an unsettled state at present, and the managers themselves scarcely know what their programmes will be. Mrs. Bernard, however, has reorganized her English Opera Company, and made an official announcement of the fact. The new troupe will hardly compare with the old one, from appearances, although it would be unjust to give a positive opinion on this subject prematurely. Messrs. Castle, Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin have seceded and joined the forces of Madame Parepa-Rosa. Mr. Campbell will be succeeded by Mr. Henry Drayton, an English baritone, who appeared here about ten years ago, with his wife, in a series of pretty little "parlor operas." Mr. Drayton's voice at that time was not as good as Mr. Campbell's, and it is scarcely likely that it has improved during the last decade. He is a good actor, however, and is likely to be a strong member of the company. Mr. Haigh, the new tenor, who will succeed Mr. Castle, is a new man, of whom little is known. Like all English tenors, he is said to be equal to Sims Reeves, but this we may be permitted to doubt. Competent judges pronouce Sims Reeves' voice to be the finest tenor in Europe, but he is worse than no actor, and although we hope that Mr. Haigh may be an exception, the majority of English tenors have an extremely bad habit of imitating his vicious style. Mr. Castle could act tolerably well in some parts if he chose to make the effort, and, as tenors go, he might even be counted a good actor. It is to be hoped that his successor is no worse in the dramatic line than he is. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, the other new tenor, has a strong and reasonably good voice; as to his abilities as an actor we know nothing. Mrs. Bowler, who will take the place of Mrs. Seguin as leading contralto, has appeared here in some of the spectacular pieces that have been brought out during the past few years, and she will scarcely rival that attractive little lady in the affections of the public. Mr. James Arnold, who has been engaged as buffo baritone, is not a competent successor to Mr. Seguin. The other members of the troupe, except Mr. Warren White, late of the Galton troupe, who has been engaged as second basso, and who is scarcely an acquisition of much importance, were all members of the old organization. Mr. Pierre Bernard will fill the position of second tenor, Mr. James Peakes principal basso, and Miss Anna Mischka second soprano. Mrs. Bernard will of course officiate as first soprano, and the efficiency of the troupe would be increased if she could secure a competent singer to assist her in the leading *roles*. Miss Edith Abell, who sang with the troupe last season, gave promise of excellence, but she went upon the stage without sufficient experience, and her voice lacked the culture necessary for the execution of the more difficult music.

Mr. Pennoyer, the business agent of the Richings Troupe, during his sojourn in Europe for the purpose of procuring new singers, has obtained the scores of several new operas, which will be brought out next season. Mr. S. Behrens will lead the orchestra.

Madame Parepa-Rosa has secured Messrs. Castle, Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, and Mr. Albert Lawrence, an English baritone, of whom we know nothing. The other positions in the troupe have not been filled. It is reported that Madame Rosa will bring out a number of novelties, as well as some old operas that are so seldom performed that they are as good as new. It would be well for both of the English opera troupes to lay some of the well-worn pieces on the shelf, and give the public good works, which have not been done to death.

Miss Susan Galton is now resting from her labors, but she will shortly take the field again. On Tuesday, August 3, she will open at the Sea Breeze House, Cape May, in *Florette the Cricket*. Miss Galton's *repertoire* will furnish excellent sea-side entertainments, and she will doubtless have success. The Theatre Comique will be altered and improved materially during the summer recess, and it is understood that the Galton troupe will reopen there in the fall. If Miss Galton can secure a tolerably good corps of assistants, and will produce an attractive variety of new pieces, she ought to be able to fill this theatre every night during the whole season. But in order to succeed it will be necessary to pay more attention to the stage management, the costuming, the mounting of pieces, and the acting than heretofore. The press and public have been generous and forbearing towards the shortcomings of the Galton troupe for the sake of the attractive little prima donna; but if Miss Susan wishes to command the public favor, she will in the future be obliged to bring her forces into better training than during the past season.

At the Arch Street Theatre a number of changes will be made. Mr. Barton Hill will shortly leave for London, and his place as leading man will be filled by Mr. James Cathcart. This gentleman appeared here several years ago with Charles Kean, and he made a favorable impression then as an actor of more than ordinary ability.

Mr. Adam Everly will be succeeded in the "heavy" business by Mr. J. Cardan, a good actor, who has been a great favorite in New York. It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Everly was not retained; he is a careful and studious artist, and a valuable member of the company. The light comedian will be Mr. George Stoddart, who will be remembered as a member of Wheatley's company at the old Arch Street Theatre some ten years ago. Mrs. Stoddart will be the "soubrette." This lady is said to to be a lively and attractive actress and a good singer. The first walking lady will be Miss Annie Firman, in place of Mrs. Creese. The balance of the company will be made up of the old members. The public will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Mackay, Craig, James, and Hemple, and Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Thayer, and Mrs. Maeder, will remain in the positions that they have filled with so much satisfaction during the past season.

This will be a strong company for the Arch, and the success which has attended the management of the season just closed will encourage Mrs. Drew to continue the same policy. It is her intention to sustain the reputation of the Arch as a stock theatre; and while every effort will be made to bring out good new pieces, the lovers of old comedy and the legitimate drama in all its integrity will be gratified by the production of standard dramas in the best style.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*
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GENUINE SODA WATER.—People are learning that the soda water which is obtained at Bower's new store, on Chesnut street, above Fourth, is among the finest sold in our city. All in search of a genuine article should call at this magnificent establishment.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another column, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

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NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.—No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the depleting effects of the temperature of midsummer, unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra resistant power: the unusual and rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A STIMULANT is therefore absolutely required at this season: not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitement, but something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat subjects it.

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the people of this country, after more than twenty-five years' experience, have accepted and endorsed as the best tonic, alterative and anti-bilious preparation which medical chemistry has yet succeeded in obtaining from the strength-sustaining, healing, and purifying products of the vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient of this famous compound has its own specific virtue, and the result of their combination is the most genial invigorant, aperient, and regulating medicine ever administered, either as a preventive or cure of the disorders most common in our variable climate. Among these may be enumerated dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, fever and ague, nervous debility, and all the ailments proceeding from imperfect digestion. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the best possible safeguard against the dangers which menace persons of both sexes, and all ages, during the heated term.

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S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GRIMLEY—COLTRIDER.—February 22, by the Rev. J. Garland Hanner, CHARLES R. GRIMLEY to Miss CORDELIA COLTRIDER, all of this city.

McMANUS—BARBER.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS McMANUS to ELLA BARBER, both of this city.

DIED.

BARTRAM.—On the morning of the 27th instant, JOHN BARTRAM, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. W. Griffiths, No. 256 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock.

HOUSTON.—On the 26th instant, JOHN MASON HOUSTON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1635 Darby road, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. (California papers please copy.)

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NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

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Several Job Lots of Dress Goods.

50 pieces Stripe and Neat Figured FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 cents, cost nearly double.
15 pieces WHITE GROUND GRENADINES.
10 pieces Black and White Stripe Pekins, 28 cents. Reduced from 50 cents.
— pieces Buff and Chocolate Linens for suits, 31 to 37½c.
50 pieces fine White Pique, 31 cents.
Fine Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents.
100 pieces Striped Mohairs, for suits, 25 cents.
Neat Plaid and Stripe Shirting Calicoes.
50 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 25 to 37½ cents.
20 pieces Stripe Swisses, extra fine, 37½ and 45 cents.
8-4 French Muslins.
200 dozen Linen Towels. Bargains.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

100 dozen Autograph Fans. Fine. 37½ cents.
Handsome Vienna Fans, printed on silk.
500 Silk Fans. Greatly Reduced.
Gents' Summer Gauze Pants, 62 cents. A job.
Gents' fine Lisle Thread Vests and Drawers. Half price.

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75 dozen fine French Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdk'fs, 45 cents, worth 75.
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HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1·20 to $4·75.
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200 dozen genuine Legrand Oriza Lyx Xtract. The only genuine Oriza Xtract in the city; superior to any imported, at about half the price of Lubin's.

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OFF FOR CUBA.

Departure of a Patriot Expedition Last Night Comprising 800 Men—Col. Ryan in Command—The "First New York Regiment" of Cuban Volunteers off for the Field.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

Last night was an anxious night for hundreds of the friends of the Cuban revolution in this city, for it was the most momentous period yet experienced, so far as the sending of aid to the struggling patriots was concerned, as the failure of the embarkation of the relief despatched last night would certainly have been the severest blow to the revolutionary cause that could possibly be sustained. It has cost months of labor of the most trying and arduous description, considering the embarrassments which have been thrown in the way by the action of over-zealous United States officials in this city, by quibbling, knuckling executive officers at Washington, by spying journals in this city which were in the interest of Spain, and the indiscretions of a few of the actual participants in the scheme. In addition to all these obstacles, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the purchase of about 5000 stands of Remington breech-loading rifles, two batteries of artillery, shot, shell, and military stores, the victualling and housing of about 1000 men, and the chartering of not less than four vessels of different classes.

That such aid was actually despatched from this city last night there is not the slightest doubt, and the writer of this article has personal knowledge of the fact, and that the expedition is of larger proportions, more complete outfit and equipment than all other expeditions combined, and about which so much has been said and written, is also beyond question.

To come, however, to the facts. Yesterday was a rather busy day at the various Cuban headquarters or bureaus in this city, and during the afternoon any one who had called at the different offices could not have failed to observe that all the more prominent officials were absent from their accustomed desks, and it was useless to ask for Senor this or General that, or Colonel the other. Swarthy and polite Cuban clerks and attaches replied to all these interrogatories, "He is not in." And yet everything was quiet and orderly, no flurry or excitement. The officials seemed to have acquired method in their proceedings through the experience they have had in fitting out other smaller bodies of recruits.

At the Casino in Houston street, at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, and other places where the recruits have been rendezvoused, some curious changes have taken place within the past week. On one day the establishments were full and on the next only a few, who appeared to be acting as guards, were present, while the larger squads were nowhere to be seen. This, it is understood, was in consequence of orders issued as a test to determine how many of the men would respond by their actual presence when finally ordered out for embarkation, and also to puzzle and bewilder the Spanish spies and the United States Marshal's deputies. From about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a similar manœuvre was enacted up to nearly 7 o'clock last night; the men were leaving in small squads of from two to five, and separating in various directions, or rather in all directions, and at half-past 6 o'clock scarcely a man was to be found at any of the barracks, which yesterday morning contained several hundred. Large numbers of these small parties crossed from New York by the Christopher, Cortlandt, and Liberty street ferries to Jersey City and Hoboken, as well as by the Whitehall ferry to Staten Island. Men stationed in Jersey City and Hoboken reversed this order of things, and came over to the New York side and took passage to Staten Island. The movements were kaleidoscopic in the extreme and had the precise effect they were intended to have; it was not conceived that the sporadic bands were to be assembled at a given hour in three different localities, to almost a moment of time in accuracy, and thus embark under cover of the night for their ultimate destination. None of them carried anything larger than an ordinary travelling bag, as orders had been issued to that effect, and some did not even carry as much baggage as such a receptacle would contain.

A SMALL STEAMER,

the name of which no one pretended to know, and which those who were informed would not give, after being busy in the harbor at her accustomed duties all day steamed up into the shadows of the grand old trees that dot the Elysian Fields off Hoboken about 7 o'clock, and came to a mooring "for the night." Shortly afterwards a few men in groups were seen to stroll leisurely up, and after lounging on the pier and along the shore in an indifferent manner, they as nonchalantly went on board the vessel, some passing from the pier, while others, taking small boats and sailing outside, passed up a small ladder which had been "negligently" hung over the outer bulwark of the vessel. A few curious idlers asked some of the men where they were going, and were told "to the fishing banks." And for an hour after darkness set in the cry, or rather the whisper, was, "Still they come!" About 10 o'clock all were on board, and the shore was quiet save the ripple of water on the beach and the dripping of rain from the trees. The night was most propitiously dark; the atmosphere, which had been heavy and murky all day, was now hazy and semi-opaque with the drizzling shower, and all on board thought that, at least so far as the weather was concerned, fortune had indeed favored the brave on this occasion. At 10 o'clock the steamer had got well out into the stream, and with the ordinary signal lights winking drowsily from the yards she passed down towards the Battery. Everything was very quiet on board, quieter, indeed, than the ferryboats which she passed, and which buffeted the water with their wheels like leviathans drowning. As the unknown steamer got down opposite Trinity Church, a little tugboat, a propeller, one of the "devil fish of the harbor," that run screaming about in the daytime as though they felt "so glad," spurted out from the foot of Morris street, and falling almost in the wake of the larger vessel, sped close on her heels down past Bedloe's Island and the Robin's Reef light, when both vessels shut off steam and lay to near Elm Park, Staten Island, the favorite pleasure ground. Here the little tugboat drifted lazily on top of the water, while the larger steamer went slowly alongside the pier, and a number of "stragglers" came on board in the same "long drawn out" manner as those who had been taken on board at the Elysian Fields, when the vessel put off from the landing and steamed almost noiselessly through the Narrows and down the Lower Bay, and as she passed near Quarantine station she slackened speed, the little tug ran alongside, and about twenty persons ascended rope ladders to the deck of the steamer. All was still, orderly, and quiet on board, and in a few minutes the tug turned her bow to the city and her convoy proceeded out past Sandy Hook. Nearly

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN

were on board of her, banded together, enlisted to fight the battles of Cuban independence under the name of the "1st New York Regiment."

On her deck stood, front and foremost, the dashing Union army scout, Indian trailer and general fighter, wherever fighting is needed, Colonel W. A. C. Ryan; Captain Peters, General Spear, the Fenian cavalryman; Colonel Courrier, Captain Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; and Dr. J. S. Dorset, also of Richmond, Va., and who goes out as medical director of the expedition. General Goiacari, of Nicaraguan filibustering reputation, and an ardent and soldierly, though rather elderly patriot, was reported to be among the number. The gentlemen just named formed part of the party who embarked on the tug at the foot of Morris street, they having all previously rendezvoused at the Stevens House, near Bowling Green, and within easy access of the pier. The embarkation of the men had been superintended by a number of the less notoriously known officers, principally those who had never been arrested in this city, and who were less liable to be recognized by peeping officials from the Marshal's office. At midnight the expedition was fairly and clearly under way. No

ARMS OR AMMUNITION

of any kind, save a few side arms, consisting mainly of revolvers, and about two dozen Remington rifles, were on board. Nor were there any stores of particular importance, beyond what the satchels and carpet-bags of the men contained, and rations sufficient to subsist the regiment for two days. Colonel Ryan on last Friday personally informed the writer, who has had several interviews with him since his escape from the Deputy Marshal, that neither arms, ammunition, or stores would be taken out from this port, all the material of that description having been shipped on board a vessel which sailed nearly two weeks ago, and which is awaiting this expedition at sea. The vessel referred to is, beyond doubt, the Quaker City, about which such a rumpus was raised by the United States authorities a few weeks since. It will be remembered that the Quaker City furnished abundant proofs prior to her sailing, about a fortnight since, that her cargo of arms and stores were not intended for the Cubans. Nor were they indeed at that particular time and under the attendant circumstances, but the commander merely changed his mind shortly after leaving New York, and is waiting for the customer who sailed to his market last night.

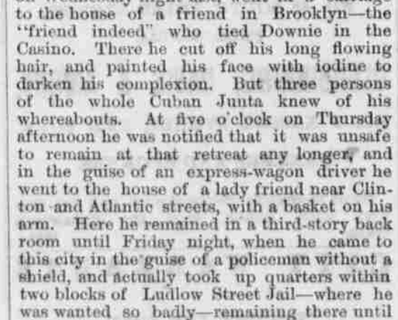
THE EXPEDITION

does not number quite 800 men, exclusive of officers, but that is the estimated number of officers and men on board. Colonel Ryan is commander-in-chief, and will command the force as a regiment on their arrival in Cuba. Dr. Dorset was formerly medical director on the staff of General Beauregard during the war, and a friend of General Jordan, who was also on the same staff, and who took out the expedition in the Perit a few weeks since.

THE REGIMENTAL FLAG

is a unique and beautiful little standard. It is of sky blue silk, about five feet long by three feet wide, and bordered by a heavy bullion fringe. The staff was of stained oak, about eight feet in length; but it was found necessary to cut off more than five feet of it last night, as it was an inconvenient article to carry about where detectives might be lurking. A small golden eagle *volant* surmounted the staff, and two golden cords with bullion tassels were pendant therefrom.

The device of the banner was as follows:—



All the lettering was in gilt, and the arms of the State of New York were admirably executed in colors.

COLONEL RYAN,

after his escape from the United States officers on Wednesday night last, went in a carriage to the house of a friend in Brooklyn—the "friend indeed" who tied Downie in the Casino. There he cut off his long flowing hair, and painted his face with iodine to darken his complexion. But three persons of the whole Cuban Junta knew of his whereabouts. At five o'clock on Thursday afternoon he was notified that it was unsafe to remain at that retreat any longer, and in the guise of an express-wagon driver he went to the house of a lady friend near Clinton and Atlantic streets, with a basket on his arm. Here he remained in a third-story back room until Friday night, when he came to this city in the guise of a policeman without a shield, and actually took up quarters within two blocks of Ludlow Street Jail—where he was wanted so badly—remaining there until about 9 o'clock last night, when he was driven in a carriage to the Stevens House, and proceeded thence to the tug at the foot of Morris street.

PICTURES AROUND SANTO DOMINGO.

Desolation of War—A Brave Old Spaniard.

SANTO DOMINGO, May.—At the beginning of 1863 there were many charming little farms close to the walls of the city of Columbus, as Santo Domingo loves to be called, and of these none was more charming than the one that bore the capricious name of La Mia—My Own. Situated on a gentle hill, it commanded a fine view of the city gates, with their bastions and battlements, and beyond them the outer anchorage of the port on one side, and on the other the graceful outlines of the tree-embowed village homes of San Carlos. San Carlos—now in ruins—was then a lively, prosperous suburb of the city of Santo Domingo. Many of its inhabitants were colored people—perhaps the majority; but as there never was that sharp conflict of races at this end of the island which had filled the western division with such horrors, they lived in perfect harmony with their white neighbors. La Mia was then occupied by three families. One consisted of an aged lady of Spanish birth and a wild young grandson, whose reckless habits were known and condemned by every inhabitant of San Carlos except his blind and loving grandmother. The other two families were African, and worked the place under the presumed charge of Don Luis, the grandson, and the only living descendant of the old lady, its mistress.

Next to La Mia was the *estanchia* of an American family, who made it their winter residence, and devoted extraordinary care to its establishment. In 1863 the Dominicans had taken up arms for the restoration of what the Spanish termed the "extinguished republic," and, in the fierce struggle that ensued, Don Luis sided with the Spanish interest. With his grandmother's aid and influence he recruited a company of native Dominicans, and received a captain's commission. He is charged with having gone beyond even a Spanish captain's charter of rapine and pillage in the march he made with the regiment sent up to capture and chastise San Cristovalt The people there, one bright moonligh. night, brought out their old white cross banner from its hiding-place, and, with the sudden war-cry of "God and Liberty!" drove the Spanish garrison out of the place. Reenforced by the regiment in which Don Luis figured, the garrison rallied and re-entered the place; but it was like entering a city of the dead. The inhabitants had fled, taking with them to the steep Copper Hills of the Nigua what their animals could carry, and, so far as time allowed, destroying the rest, even to their own houses. In a short time the Dominicans gathered in greater strength and with more settled plans; and after some rough experience from guerilla attacks, Don Luis saw his regiment obliged to evacuate San Cristobal. In taking their unwilling march back to the sea-coast they destroyed everything that did not require too long a halt. They burned houses, shot cattle they did not take time to dress and eat, and set fire to the fields of sugar-cane, that the flames might consume not only the ready harvests, but the hedges that protected them. As his detachment neared the walls of Santo Domingo, Don Luis was met by flying rumors of other disgraces to Spanish arms, and of a wider desolation of hearths and homes by order of Spanish officials. His force bivouacked at the old fort of San Jeronimo, two miles from the city gates, and, after making his dispositions for the night, he spurred on to learn how far the course of wanton, and worse than needless, desolation had been carried. He reached the broad, irregular street which stretches from the Conde gate up the hill of San Carlos. Not a light twinkled in the long vista; not the murmur of a human voice was heard where, from his earliest days, had never failed the sound of many earnest, animated voices. It was the dead frame of the pleasant, bustling town of his love, through which he had rode so gayly only six weeks before. Suddenly, the city bells rung out the call to evening prayer, and Luis recollected that "God and his altars remained." He said the words aloud, and, as he spoke, he saw the gleam of a single light in a window nt the American *estancia*, and he rushed to it in headlong bewilderment. It was on his way to La Mia, and as he rode into the very piazza he asked what had befallen there. No one could tell exactly. The inhabitants of San Carlos had been ordered to retire in mass within the city walls, and there the Spaniards were stupidly shutting themselves up to be baited like wolves in a net, by the exasperated Dominicans. "We are the last family that remains outside," said the American; "but with twenty-five volunteers—and I can raise 200 in San Carlos—I would engage to maintain this place to the end."

"I will hold San Carlos for Queen Isabella with my own company," exclaimed Don Luis in an agony of shame for such unparalleled mismanagement. "It will be useless, Don Luis, to struggle for a Government that neither knows how to make a nation nor to rule one. You are here alone, well mounted, and a Dominican by birth and right. Take the road to Santiago, and offer your sword to the cause of your country."

"I will eat it first," said Don Luis, half drawing it and then dashing it back into the sheath; "I belong to Spain and Isabella Segunda, and will die in their cause."

"As you please, but I would prefer dying for a more hopeful cause, and truer friends. La Mia was given up to pillage to-day, as well as our place here." So speaking, the American led him to the door, and pointed out to him how the thick grove of orange trees, which had obscured the sight of one place from the other, had disappeared. "Yesterday, they cut down your fruit trees and part of mine; to-morrow the work of destruction will be finished, and San Carlos made uninhabitable."

"To what end is all this destruction?" asked Luis, completely stupefied.

"They don't know themselves. In my case it was reason enough that I am American; but you, a loyal Spanish subject, might have been spared."

Will it be believed that Luis not only continued with the Spaniards to the end, but kept with him in his company fifty of the young colored men of San Carlos; and, what is still harder to believe, that, after he and they were dismissed from the Spanish service, and returned here last month, poor, dishonored men, to seek an asylum in the country they had betrayed, they were all received like the prodigal son of the parable, with entire forgiveness and a generous welcome? I am speaking of people I know, of facts that I have, to some extent, witnessed, or it would be hard to convince me that the same Dominicans who fought so bravely and sacrificed so immensely to break the Spanish yoke, could so freely and entirely forgive their enemies; but such is.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The troubles in the Uralian provinces of Russia still continue, and the insurgents are said to be in such strength that they have cut off most of the means of communication between Russian proper and Central Asia, thus almost paralyzing the trade between those countries. According to a letter from Orenburg in the *Exchange Bulletin* of Kazan, the importation of cotton and silk into Turkestan has ceased since last March, in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier districts. A correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, dating from Taschkend, adds that "two of the bitterest enemies of Russia, Sadyk and Atamkoul," have invaded the Khanate of Khiva at the head of an insurgent band. He adds that "all the post-roads are abandoned, and the communications are so interrupted that the only way of reaching Taschkend in safety is to make a detour by way of Siberia." Meanwhile the Government is still considering the project of a railway communication between Russia and Central Asia. The Trade Committee of the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg has just reported in favor of the proposed line between the eastern shores of the Caspian and the Amou-Daryan, and strongly recommends that the work should be commenced as soon as possible. This railway is to be connected with Moscow by a line of steamers on the Caspian and the Volga. Another plan, which has many advocates, is that the proposed railway should start from Orenburg; but the project recommended by the committee is said to find the most favor with the Government, chiefly because it would facilitate the opening of a new channel for Russian commerce with China via Kashgar. Another committee, composed of delegates from the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of War, and of the Navy, left St. Petersburg on the 22d ult., under the direction of General Skoikoff, on a mission to the Amoor district and the island of Saghalien, for the purpose of investigating on the spot the capabilities of those countries as regards colonization and commercial enterprise.

—The enrolled militia of New Hampshire numbers 36,655 strong.

—An old gentleman of Woonsocket has an umbrella which he has used forty-two years; considered the oldest umbrella in the country.

—In one of the French departments a poster adorned the walls inviting voters to cast their ballots for "Jules X—the drunkards' candidate."

—The Detroit *Free Press* announced that a piece from Mozart, Twelfth Massachusetts, was played at the Jubilee.

—A Louisville colored enthusiast, who proclaimed himself the Messiah, was ducked by his unbelieving hearers.

—The ex-P. M. advertises as "lost" one hundred dollars paid to a Congressman for the Waterbury Post Office.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

December 28, 1868, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 boxes Cigars.
February 21, 1869, from schr. Boswell, from St. John, P. R., 2 bags Sugar.
February 15, 1869, from steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana, 1 gallon Gin.
March 18, 1869, from schr. Adolph Hugel, from Porto Rico, 1 bbl. and 3 bags Sugar.
April 3, 1869, from schr. H. J. Hedges, from Caibarien, 1 bbl. Molasses.
April 21, 1869, from barque Sam Sheppard, from Cienfuegos, 14 boxes Guava Jelly.
April 22, 1869, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. of Sugar.
April 23, 1869, from schr. Althea, from Cardenas, 4 bags and 1 box Sugar.
May 1, 1869, from Gavin's Hotel, at Swansea and Queen streets, 11 boxes and 26 bundles (1576) Cigars.
May 4, 1869, from brig Mountain Eagle, from Havana, 1 gallon Gin.
May 4, 1869, from brig Lizzie Wayman, from Trinidad, 3 bags Sugar.
May 9, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 2 boxes and 2 cases (9450) Cigars.
May 10, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 5500 Cigars.
May 11, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 3 cases of Wine, 1 demijohn Gin, and 4 bottles Brandy.
May 14, 1869, from schr. L. W. Wheeler, from Sagua, 2 bags Sugar.
May 18, 1869, from brig Galatea, from Matanzas, 5 boxes Cigars.
May 18, 1869, from brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 3 bags, 1 box, and 1 keg Sugar.
May 24, 1869, from brig Josie A. Devereaux, from Sagua, 35 bundles Cigars.
May 24, 1869, from barque Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas, 3 bags Sugar.
May 26, 1869, from schr. F. R. Baird, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. Sugar.
May 29, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 3 bags Sugar.
May 29, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 1 demijohn Aguadente.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claim to the same within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
6 17 21 28

DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND, JULY 1, 1869.

The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Branch, and Gettysburg Railroad Companies have arranged to run through trains, without change of cars, from PHILADELPHIA TO GETTYSBURG, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29th and 30th, 1869, for the accommodation of parties desirous of visiting Gettysburg and participating in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument.

Trains will leave the depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, June 29th and 30th, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" Lancaster	2·35 P. M.
" Wrightsville	3·35 P. M.
" York	4·20 P. M.
" Hanover Junction	4·50 P. M.
Arrive Gettysburg	6·15 P. M.

Trains will also leave Harrisburg on the same days, and connect at Hanover Junction with those from Philadelphia.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 1 at 4·20 P. M. and 8 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8·10 P. M. and 11·45 P. M. The 8·10 P. M. train will have a connection at Harrisburg, eastward, with the Cincinnati Express, and the 11·45 P. M. train at Harrisburg, westward, with Cincinnati Express.

Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 2 for Philadelphia and New York, via Wrightsville, as follows:—

Leave Gettysburg	9·00 A. M.		12·30 P. M.
Arrive Wrightsville	12·40 P. M.		4·30 "
" Lancaster	1·40 "		5·54 "
" Philadelphia	4·10 "		9·30 "
Leave Mantua-June'n	4·10 "	W. Philad.	12·00 M.
" N. Brunswick	6·18 "		3·55 A. M.
Arrive New York	7·48 "		5·17 "

The 9 A. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 12·55 P. M., and connect with mail West.

The 12·30 P. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2, will arrive at Harrisburg 3·55 P. M., and connect with fast line West.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Wrightsville, $5·70.

Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Harrisburg, $7·20.

Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 26 to July 1, inclusive.

Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to 3, inclusive.

For tickets and other information apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., No. 901 CHESNUT Street; S. H. WALLACE, THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets; FRANCIS FUNK, No. 116 MARKET Street. 6 26 3t

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.
4 27

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.
4 26

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc., etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 25

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
2 25

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	196,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,169,900	Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,483·91
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,357·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788·12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 326 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $300,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Maheny,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $600,000.
Assets $2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
2 4§
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK P

NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES.

From the London Saturday Review.

The late quarrels between England and America have brought into prominence certain considerations which may be of more than merely transitory interest. They have revealed, not by any means for the first time, a fact which it may perhaps be salutary to remember; the fact, namely, that a considerable number of persons consider it in the light of a duty to regard us with something like persistent hatred. They do not confine themselves simply to feeling a resentment, justifiable or foolish, against certain acts of our Government which were held to be unfriendly, but they proceed to draw the general inference that Englishmen, as a nation, are proper objects of antipathy. An American will occasionally tell us, as if it were rather a gratifying and wholly a creditable circumstance, that whilst he makes many distinctions in favor of individuals, he regards us *en masse* with the same sort of feeling which Nelson cherished towards Frenchmen. That simple-minded hero, if we remember rightly, summed up the whole duty of his subordinates in two great commandments—that they were to obey orders, and hate Frenchmen as they hated the Devil. Of course, when the feeling is directed against ourselves, we recognize its exquisitely unreasonable character. We are conscious of many faults, and are by no means in the habit of concealing them; but we cannot admit that we are so destitute of compensating virtues as to justify any people in taking us to be indiscriminately hateful. It may be that we are not guilty to the same extent of any such unreasoning sentiments ourselves. Englishmen, at any rate, are not so much inclined to follow each other like a flock of sheep, and to adopt a universal creed of any kind without exception or moderation; if some of us are foolish enough to cultivate blind prejudices against foreigners, they always find compatriots ready to take the opposite side of the question, and to rebuke them with sufficient energy. Yet individuals are often enough to be found who regard particular classes of foreigners with bitter hostility. If the old hatred of the French has died out to some extent, it still works in many provincial towns; and there are people who are ready to retort upon our American detractors with a hatred which, *prima facie* at least, is equally unreasonable. It is perhaps worth asking what is the real value to be attached to such manifestations of national sentiment.

The first remark that occurs upon the subject is that it seems to be absurd to hate people for displaying peculiarities which are the natural result of the circumstances in which they are placed. It would be ridiculous in an American to condemn us for retaining many old prejudices, foolish though some of them may be, considering the strength with which the whole course of our history has tended to fix them in our character; and equally ridiculous in us to condemn the inhabitants of a new country for the want of certain refinements which are the slow product of an ancient and continuous civilization. The remark, indeed, is not sufficient by itself. We hate a thief and a murderer, though the circumstances under which he was raised may have put it almost out of the question that he should be anything better. As Christians, indeed, we are bound to hate nobody; and moralists have argued that if it were possible to place the vilest of mankind on some desert island, where they could do no harm either by practice or example, we ought to wish them to be as happy as their condition would admit. As a matter of fact, however, very few people are sufficiently good Christians to distinguish between a man and his qualities; we cannot contrive to love a criminal and hate his crimes; if we loathe cruelty and vice, we equally loathe the concrete embodiment of those tendencies; and therefore, if we could say of any nation that it was intrinsically worse than its neighbors in a moral point of view, it would be excusable, if not strictly justifiable, to regard it with disgust, and that without taking into account the causes to which its demoralization was owing. Here, however, we are met by the obvious facts. No one can say that the difference between civilized nations is so marked, and marked so distinctly in one direction, as to justify one in regarding another with simple contempt. We have passed the time at which we could summarily set down the French as a frivolous and immoral people, whose gayety was explained by their natural fitness for slavery, and whose manners and customs resembled those so tersely summed up by a proverbial navigator. We allow that many of our prejudices were founded on the most profound ignorance, and that probably no living man could give an impartial verdict as to the general question of the relative merits of Frenchmen and Englishmen. In the same way, we often hear of an American detailing a string of commonplaces which he has learnt from his party, and naively explaining our indifference to them by the innate stupidity and wickedness of our nation; meanwhile we know perfectly well that the same man in England would have run over another set of phrases with equal glibness, plagiarizing from the *Daily Telegraph* instead of the New York *Tribune*. The character and intelligence of the man would have been essentially the same; but he would have worn a different set of colors. The amazing moral superiority which he arrogates to himself depends simply on his having happened to learn certain political formulas by heart, and is so far purely superficial. There are, it is true, certain marked differences of national character, but they are not such as to establish a distinct superiority on either side, nor do they supply the grounds on which that superiority is claimed. If an American claimed to be quicker-witted than an Englishman, we should have to inquire into the truth of the supposed fact, and see what is to be set against it on our side. But when he claims to be the exclusive possessor of certain political truths, he is really boasting that he happens to read a different set of newspapers from other people, and might as well pride himself on shaving his upper lip instead of his chin. It is, indeed, a matter of the utmost importance what political principles are current in a nation; we only deny that, as matters are at present, the difference of opinions on such subjects corresponds to any distinct difference in the moral or intellectual standard of those who hold them. The British shopkeeper is not intrinsically better or worse than the shopkeeper on the Boulevards or on Broadway. We can see many profound differences between them, but we cannot place them with any confidence in order of merit.

If civilized nations are on the whole approximately at the same level, we feel it to be as foolish to hate savages or the semi-civilized races as to dislike animals or children. They are at an imperfect stage of development, and, in fact, excite no antipathy, unless in some few exceptional cases. And this suggests what is the real cause of such national antipathies. It is not that we seriously believe another race to be less moral or less intelligent than ourselves; for in that case we should hate the Chinese or the negroes more than Frenchmen or Americans. We really hate nations because they are so nearly our equals. It is felt to be intolerable that people who do not enjoy the blessings of the British Constitution, and who cannot even talk intelligibly, should be in many ways as good as ourselves. A wretched being who, with unaccountable perversity, says *oui* when he means yes, shows himself to be capable of building towns and making railways, and even fighting battles, as well as we could do it ourselves. This is the inexpressibly provoking thing about foreigners; and it is to relieve ourselves from the uncomfortable sensations which the circumstance produces that we brag so loudly about our supposed points of superiority. Our ostensible reason for the antipathies we cherish is the belief that our neighbors are really degraded beings; but the real cause of the antipathies is the uncomfortable sensation that, however superior we may be in some points, they manage to keep tolerably abreast of us in the race for national excellence. Englishmen were hated on the Continent so long as they presumed to interfere in Continental matters, and were hated by their allies at least as much as by their enemies. If we consent to reduce ourselves to insular insignificance, and allow our commercial supremacy to be entirely upset, we may take such comfort as may be in the thought that people will begin to do us justice, as they would to specimens in a museum, or monkeys in a zoological garden. Even the Americans, when they have taken Canada, exacted four hundred millions of compensation from us, and set up an independent republic in Ireland, will begin to be a little sentimental about the old country, or such fraction of it as may still be left on its legs.

National antipathies, then, are likely to be strong in proportion as they are unreasonable; that is to say, in proportion as they are founded on no real superiority. There are, however, other elements in the dislike which we feel for another nation which tend to disappear with increased means of communication. What we may call errors of mental perspective tend to distort the idea which each nation forms of its neighbor. If we endeavor to appreciate the conceptions which a commonplace half educated man takes of a foreign country, we must begin by narrowing and confusing our intellects. In the first place, he thinks of the whole nation as of a single unit, which is embodied in some such conventional figure as John Bull or Brother Jonathan. Every peculiarity handed down by tradition is accumulated on the head of this imaginary person.

John Bull is supposed to be always humbling himself before a lord, and Brother Jonathan to be perpetually whittling a stick and chewing tobacco. This kind of anthropomorphism, by which the type is put for the whole, is natural and convenient enough. But in the next place, as the foreign nation is generally heard of in its relations to the country of the observer, it further follows that it is conceived to occupy its whole time in contemplating that country. John Bull is supposed to be always biting his nails, like Bunyan's Giant Pope, in envy of his successful cousin. It does not enter into the head of the American that there are many millions of Englishmen who get up every morning, eat their breakfast, do their daily work, and go to bed without ever remembering the existence of the Atlantic Ocean. We have succeeded in impressing upon our minds, with more or less distinctness, that there are a good many people in France and Germany, and that they have other things to do besides following the details of English politics. But this is a comparatively modern discovery, which can hardly be said, as yet, to be generally understood. During the preceding period of ignorance, it is a natural tendency to exaggerate enormously the interest with which we are regarded by others, and to attribute to them the settled plans and profound malice which would be conceivable in an individual antagonist. Instead of realizing the fact that our foreign policy is the result of a great deal of ignorance, directed by occasional outbursts of passion when our interests happened to be visibly concerned, foreigners have kindly attributed to us designs of profound and perfidious policy which are totally beyond our capacity; and we are only too ready to repay the misconception in kind. If this source of confusion tends to disappear, and we come to realize the fact that nations take up a larger space than is represented on the map, and have more opinions than those uttered through their foreign ministers, the most fertile source of irritation will disappear; and if we also come to believe that the differences of virtue are not so enormous as we sometimes fancy, national antipathy may in time be replaced by a more healthy kind of national emulation. It has always had this ingredient of good, that it has been the means by which nations have been encouraged to develop their own characteristic excellences, and the imaginary foreigner has supplied a useful background as a kind of foil to set off our supposed merits. The reaction between the intellects of different countries has been amongst the most potent causes of progress; and it is desirable, not that it should be destroyed, but that it should be accompanied with as little as may be of unreasonable dislike.

Reminiscences of Edward Everett.

The Boston *Journal* says:—

"Few persons who were in the habit of meeting Edward Everett in public ever saw him laugh. We have observed him on many occasions, and can remember but one instance in which the statuesque repose of that noble face of his was disturbed by the cachinatory process, and that was some years ago, at the laying of the corner-stone of Minot's Ledge lighthouse. The stone was laid, in a certain sense, by proxy; that is, the exercises were held upon and around it before it had left the shore, on account of the absence of standing room on the ledge, which was for a greater part of the time under water. After the Masonic formula was concluded, Mr. Everett made a short but very eloquent address. Following him, a distinguished Mason arose and proceeded to read from manuscript a long and very dry oration. The day was blustering and cold, and the patience of the audience was exhausted long before he had finished. When it came to an end, an excitable friend of the orator's on the outer rim of the crowd threw up his hat and cried out in stentorian tones, 'Three cheers for Dr. ——, now—one—hurrah!' to which there was no response. 'Well, never mind,' he exclaimed, 'I'll go through alone,' and he did. There was a tremendous roar of laughter—in which Mr. Everett joined—that put everybody in good humor and made a not unfitting close of the ceremony.

"Speaking of Everett reminds us of his powerful verbal memory. He rarely indulged in extempore speaking, and scarcely ever presented himself before an audience without previous careful preparation. It is well known that all his great orations were written out and committed to memory. It was his custom to bring his manuscript with him, but never to refer to it.

"On the occasion of the delivery of his great oration, several years since, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, which occupied more than two hours, we stood near him and had an opportunity of observing the accuracy of his memory. He brought in his manuscript in a tight roll, tied with silk tape, and laid it upon the table beside him, and during the whole oration never once referred to it. Observing him very closely, for our curiosity had become excited, we noticed two or three instances of his stopping in mid-career to transpose a sentence which had been at first incorrectly rendered, and so perfectly well assured was he in his reliance upon this wonderful faculty, that he at no time during the delivery exhibited the least sign of embarrassment, and he carried the roll away with him in exactly the same condition in which he had brought it into the hall."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 39 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A M., Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7 00 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6 15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4 30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 00 A M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10 30 A. M., 1 10 and	7 00 P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10 30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6 50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8 20 A. M., 3 40 and	6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9 35 A. M.
Fast Line	9 35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 30 P. M.
Erie Express	4 20 P. M.
Day Express	4 20 P. M.
Southern Express	6 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.
8 00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12 18 M.
3 15 P. M., passenger, due at 7 20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6 00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10 07 A. M.
1 00 P. M., passenger, due at 5 37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 824 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7 15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5 10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at ..... 9 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at ..... 4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 9 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwf1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 42 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 30 A. M., 6 45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 15, 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 1/4, 3 3/4, 4, 4 35, 5 55, 5 1/4, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7 1/4, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 1/4, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3 1/4 and 6 1/2 up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10 1/2 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9 1/4 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3 1/2, 5 1/2, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 1/2, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 8 05, 10 05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 9, and 11 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 6 1/2, 8, and 9 1/2 P. M.

The 7 1/2 A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 1/2, 4, and 7 1/4 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5 1/2, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 1/2, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 8 05, 10 05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7, 7 1/2, 8 10, 9 1/2, and 11 1/2 A. M., 2 3 1/2, 5, 6 1/2, 8 30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 1/2, 4, and 7 1/4 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7 1/2 A. M., 1 1/2, 6, and 9 1/2 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 25 A. M., 9 30 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 35 P. M., 7 15 and 11 20 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6 25 A. M., 7 25 A. M., 7 40 A. M., 10 10 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 3 50 P. M., and 6 45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12 30 P. M. and 5 45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5 30 A. M. and 1 45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7 40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4 35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7 25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4 35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7 15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7 45 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6 00 A. M.

WILLIAM G. WHEELER, 4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10 45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9 30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6 25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4 10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8 00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M., 3 30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 06 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A.M. for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 10 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 30 and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 5 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Delegate Elections and Nominating Conventions—The Names and Antecedents of Those who Aspire to Office in their Ranks.

This afternoon, between the hours of 6 and 8, the Democratic electors in each division in the city will hold their annual delegate elections, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the different conventions by which their candidates for city and county offices are to be placed before the people. Unlike the Republican party, the rules of which provide for a separate convention for each office to be filled, the Democracy are content with three general conventions; but as there are no judicial positions to be filled next October, there will to-morrow be two conventions only, distinguished as the City and the County Convention. The City Convention will meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the National Guards Hall, on Race street, below Sixth, and place in nomination candidates for the offices of City Treasurer and City Commissioner. The County Convention will meet at the same time, in Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, to nominate candidates for the offices of Coroner, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Prothonotary of the District Court. The convention for nominating a candidate for State Senator from the First district will meet at the same hour, in Jefferson Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Christian streets. Conventions will likewise be held at the same time in each of the eighteen Representative districts comprised within the city limits.

The Democrats who aspire to do the State some service are not less numerous than were their equally patriotic brethren in the Republican ranks previous to the delegate elections of the latter. We present below a list of the aspirants for the nominations, as complete and accurate as it can be made.

Candidates for Coroner.

Among the candidates for Coroner are the following:—

Frederick F. Burmeister, M. D., of the Nineteenth ward, who served during the war as surgeon of the 69th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and held the position of Pension Agent under the last administration.

Theodore Roth, M. D., of the Sixth ward, who served in the army as an Assistant Surgeon during the late civil war. Some of Dr. Roth's opponents have attempted to cast reproach upon him and destroy his prospects for the nomination, by publishing in the daily papers an advertisement, in which his name appears under the head of "the Ring ticket." This he indignantly resents, and repudiates all connection with the ring.

James Stewart, of the Fifth ward, who dispenses liquors and other refreshments in the basement of the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

W. Frank Lecture, of the Twenty-seventh ward, who deals in liquors at No. 3038 Market street, West Philadelphia.

James McFadden, M. D., of the Thirteenth ward, who served as a surgeon in the Union army during the war.

It is said that the contest lies principally between Dr. Roth and James Stewart.

Candidates for Recorder of Deeds.

The list of candidates for the lucrative position of Recorder of Deeds is headed by

Major J. R. Coxe, of the Seventh ward, who made a very creditable record during the war. For some time he was on the staff of General McClellan, and that officer, whose word is so potent in the Democratic ranks, bears the following high testimony to his soldierly and gentlemanly qualities:—

HOBOKEN, June 21, 1869.—Major J. R. Coxe:—I am very glad to bear testimony to the value of your services during the long period you served with the Army of the Potomac, when under my command.

It would afford me very great satisfaction and heartfelt delight to learn that those services had been adequately recognized in some such way as you suggest, and I trust sincerely that I shall soon hear that you have obtained the position you desire and so well deserve. Your sincere friend, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Late Major-General U. S. A.

Among Major Coxe's rivals for the nomination are the following:—

Samuel Nathans, of the Fifth ward, who recently transacted the business of a pawnbroker at No. 23 South Eighth street, at the corner of Sansom street, but has announced that he has given it up.

Charles M. Hurley, of the Twenty-third ward, who recently vacated the position of Appraiser in the Custom House, which he had held for some time.

Colonel A. A. Lechler, of the Fifteenth ward, who served during the war in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and recently held the position of Internal Revenue Gauger.

George W. Wunder, of the Thirteenth ward, a prominent butcher doing business in the Twelfth Street Market.

Isaac M. Post, of the Twentieth ward, a real estate agent, doing business at No. 1105 Girard avenue.

Candidates for City Treasurer.

For the responsible position of City Treasurer the most prominent candidate is

Joseph N. Peirsol, of the Twelfth ward, who has held the position during the past two years, and previous to his entrance upon the duties of the office had devoted a life-time to financial business, having been the cashier of the Consolidation National Bank for a number of years.

S. Gross Fry, of the Fifteenth ward, is the principal competitor of Mr. Peirsol for the nomination. He is the President of the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company.

George Grant, of the Tenth ward, a dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods at No. 1013 Chesnut street, is likewise a candidate.

Candidates for Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Among the aspirants for the nomination for the Clerkship of the Court of Quarter Sessions are the following:—

William D. Kendrick, of the Tenth ward, doing business as a pawnbroker at No. 224 South Third street. Mr. Kendrick has for years been a very active freeman, and the red-shirted bhoys are very enthusiastic in their support of his claims.

John F. Sharkey, the Fourth ward, who served as a deputy under Colonel Peter C. Elmaker, the United States Marshal during the time of the last administration.

Philip H. Lutts, of the Sixteenth ward, who follows the printing business at Fourth and Chesnut streets. He is now connected as a clerk with the City Commissioners' Office.

John P. Ahern, of the Third ward, well known as a manufacturer of the ardent, and who was a Deputy Sheriff under ex-Sheriff Magee.

Robert D. Sherrard, of the Ninth ward, a dealer in liquors at No. 823 Filbert street.

Thomas McQuillin, of the Sixteenth ward, a dealer in liquors at No. 1035 N. Second street.

Candidates for Prothonotary of the District Court.

Among the Democrats who would like to administer the affairs of the office of Prothonotary of the District Court,

William F. Scheible, of the Twentieth ward, a manufacturer of awnings and stencils at No. 49 S. Third street, holds the most prominent position.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, of the Fifth ward, is his principal competitor. He was Director of the United States Mint in this city during Andrew Johnson's high days, and previous to that was engaged in business as a broker.

John F. Kelly, of the Eleventh ward, is also a candidate.

Candidates for City Commissioner.

The candidates for City Commissioner number the following in their ranks:—

Colonel A. H. Reynolds, of the Twenty-sixth ward, who served in the Mexican war, and has never held any political position.

Captain Charles B. Duncan, of the Ninth ward, a carpenter by trade, who was the competitor of David Beitler last year for the position of Alderman in this ward.

Matthew Crawford, of the Eleventh ward, a member, we believe, of the firm of Crawford & Co., dealers in glue at No. 706 Market street.

George W. Hare, of the Seventeenth Ward, and Charles F. Jones, of the Twenty-fifth ward, are also candidates; but it is understood that the contest lies between Captain Duncan and Mr. Crawford.

The Candidates for the Legislature

are "too numerous to mention." The redoubtable Sam Josephs, of the Third ward, who handles lemons so adroitly at Harrisburg, is expected to carry off the prize in the First Senatorial district, there being, apparently, no organized opposition to him, although there is a vast amount of dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks at the prospect of his nomination.

THE ORDER OF HARUGARI.—This Order, the membership of which are Germans, will hold a festival of three days in our city. The representatives from all the lodges in this State met yesterday, for the purpose of uniting the two Grand Lodges of the State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with a resolution passed by a convention of all the lodges of the United States. The event was celebrated to-day by a procession and picnic at the Washington Retreat. The procession formed on York avenue, near Callowhill street, at 7 30 A. M., and marched to Green street, down Green to Fourth, thence to Lombard, down to Third, thence to South, up South to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Chesnut, thence to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, thence to Third, up Third to Girard avenue, thence to Eighth street, and took the cars to Fairmount.

LAYING THE RAILS ON TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.—On Friday last workmen started to lay the rails on N. Twelfth street, when word was conveyed to City Solicitor Barger, who immediately filed a bill in the Supreme Court, asking for an injunction restraining the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company from laying the rails. This morning the matter was argued, and the Court refused the application. Workmen will again be put on the road, which will be completed in the course of a week or two.

THE STORM.

A Tornado Sweeps Over the City—Thunder and Lightning, Rain and Hail—Damage Done by the Warring Elements.

Yesterday dawned light and fair, the heavens were mottled with but few scudding clouds, offering no resistance to the brilliant rays of the sun, who rose in majesty, and started on his diurnal course in glory. The Sabbath morn was quiet, and through scented air church bells rang with cheery invitations to worship. Multitudes of the devout, enticed by the beauty of the day, and impelled also, it is fair to presume, by a sense of religious duty, wended their way to church.

Save for protection against Old Sol's sweating heat, none carried umbrellas, for none apprehended a storm. Ere service was over, however, the sky lowered in darkness, heavy masses of sombre-hued clouds gathered in density, the sun hid his face, the winds were let loose, and the suspended waters, startled from their pendant fullness by the thunder, came down in torrents. Blank were the faces in the pews, sought were the awnings in the streets. This was but a shower; nevertheless, a precursor of the deluge which was to follow later in the day. It lasted a brief while, kindly withholding its wrath at noon, and permitting those who had gone to church relying on a promise of quiet weather, afforded by the smiling face of the sky in the morning, to return unwetted. But now came the more serious time. While the worshippers were felicitating themselves on their escape, what were the elements doing? The storm-clouds were again mustering, and in thicker columns; the lightnings were playing; the thunder rattling; and the wind tossing. During the afternoon and early evening some three or four storms of the rudest kind—wind, rain, hail, and thunder—drenched, frightened, and damaged the city. The most disastrous occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The rain was preceded by the wind, which did its work effectually, unrooting and demolishing buildings, uprooting trees and destroying growing crops; then the hail and lightning followed, completing the destruction.

In the lower part of the city, particularly in the First, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards, the wind blew a perfect hurricane and the hail covered the ground to a depth of half an inch.

The storm appeared to spend its fury about the neighborhood of Front and Fifth and Mifflin streets. In that locality the greater damage was done.

The wildest excitement reigned among the people of that section of our city. The most exaggerated rumors of destruction to life and property were started, and secured credence. Fortunately, when the sum of the damage could be obtained, it was found that the storm had been more kindly than was supposed. So far as known no human lives were lost, but property was damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Scores of chimneys were either thrown down or partly wrecked. Telegraph poles were prostrated, and the wires twisted and broken. Hundreds of fruit and shade trees were uprooted and rendered worthless. Limbs were broken off of other trees, shrubbery was ruined, flowers were scattered and torn up, and a scene of devastation was visible wherever the whirlwind held sway.

Great damage was done to the crops of cereals and vegetables in what is known as the Neck and portions of the Twenty-seventh ward. Many fields of grain look as if rollers had passed over them. Miles of fences have been demolished and numbers of fowls killed.

The direction of the main storm was southeasterly. It raged for more than half an hour.

Among the properties destroyed and injured were the following:—The lower depot of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company, a long frame structure on a lot just north of Moore street, and extending through from Fifth to Sixth streets, was struck by the wind and dashed to pieces, scarcely a timber being left upright. Many pieces of the splintered boards were carried over a square distant by the gale. About the time the wind struck the building a terrible clap of thunder occurred, and, from the appearance of some of the fragments of the destroyed depot, it is believed that the lightning struck it, and may have been instrumental in the work of destruction.

The roofs of two brick houses on the south side of Mifflin street, above Front, were lifted into the air by the force of the wind, and were carried a considerable distance, alighting on an open lot.

The roofs of two small houses in what is known as the "Ten-Gun Battery," in the same locality, shared a similar fate, as did also the roof of the Greenwich M. E. Church; the roofs of two houses and Fifth and Close streets, the roof of a house on Otsego street, above Mifflin, the roofs of Nos. 246 and 248 Siegel street, the roof of a building at Fifth and McClain streets the roofs of two buildings at Sharp's foundry, Second and Mifflin streets, the roof of a shed at the coal yard, Second and Tasker streets, and another at Front and Greenwich streets, and numerous other roofs in that locality.

The bone factory of Tasker & Clark, on Otsego street, below Mifflin, and the fencing around North, Chase & North's factory were blown down.

In addition to those mentioned, portions of the roofs of some fifteen or twenty other houses in the same vicinity were more or less damaged by the storm.

On Koehler's lane and Otsego street, four dwellings were unroofed. They are three-story brick houses, and were covered with shingles. The roofs were taken off at the same time, and carried two or three hundred yards. The dwellings were occupied by John Powell, William Britton, William Smith, and Isaac Beckett.

A short distance south of the destroyed depot two new brick dwelling houses, on Hoffman street, west of Fifth, which were ready to receive the joists of the second floor, were demolished.

At Fifth and McKean streeet, a half square further south, the roof was lifted bodily from the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Myers, and carried about a hundred yards, falling into a truck garden on the opposite side of the street. The roof was composed of inch boards, covered with tin, and the whole was carried off together. Much rain falling afterwards, Mr. Myers' household effects suffered, and the interior of the building is damaged.

The bone factory of Messrs. Tasker & Clark, before mentioned, is a large building in four sections, and the roof of each section was carried away and fell several hundred yards distant, some of the planks penetrating the earth to the depth of four or five feet. The roof was a gravel one, and the board sheathing was lifted up with the felting and the gravel.

A brick school-house on Greenwich street, below Moyamensing avenue, was partially unroofed.

The scene of destruction was visited after the storm had abated, by a large number of persons.

The storm likewise raged with great severity in the vicinity of Haddington. The summer residence of Robert G. Mercer, Esq., at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets, was damaged. A portion of the portico was blown down, and a number of fruit trees levelled with the ground.

A WOMAN BEATEN.—Adam Menock was charged before Alderman Carpenter this morning with assault and battery on Eliza Pollitt, at No. 211 South Front street. It seems that Adam went into this place, and, after asking for her, struck her and knocked three teeth out of her mouth. He was bound over for trial.

Riener Ettenfield was also held by Alderman Carpenter for assault and battery on G. H. Satherblun, at the house of Benjamin Smith, at No. 531 South Front street. Both are boarders, and Ettenfield was drunk and got into Satherblun's room and cut him over the arm with a knife.

A WHOLESALE ASSAULTER.—Jesse Mitchel (colored) was arrested yesterday for assault and battery on Samuel Palmer, on St. Mary street, near Sixth. The difficulty occurred some days since, when he struck Palmer on the head with a brick. Palmer is at the Hospital, and not expected to live. He is also charged with cutting, at the same time, Matilda O'Brien in the cheek, and a boy named Robinson with a knife. Alderman Carpenter committed Mitchel to await the result of Palmer's injuries.

ASSAULT WITH A BUNG-DRIVER.—Christian Eberle is the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at No. 269 South Second street. He and his wife have been bound over by Alderman Carpenter for assault and battery on John McFarland. John went in there and got some beer, and getting into a dispute with Eberly about some change, the latter took him by the throat and beat him over the head with a bung-driver, which was handed him by his wife.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.—The citizens resident in the vicinity of Ninth and Tasker streets are, with their well-known liberality, making extensive arrangements for a grand pyrotechnic display and jubilee on the lawn southwest corner of Ninth and Tasker streets, on the evening of the 5th of July. A splendid band has been engaged, and an appropriate and patriotic exhibition may be expected.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—Yesterday Patrick McKeeve got into a row at Vansciver's stables, on New Market street, near Laurel. A policeman attempted to arrest him, when he grabbed the officer and drew him inside the building, and hammered him on the head. McKeeve was afterwards captured, and held to answer by Alderman Eggleton.

ROW IN A BEER SALOON.—James Rusk and Alexander Kirk got into a row yesterday, at a tavern at Howard street and Girard avenue. During the melee Kirk cut his hand nearly off, by striking the blade on which oysters are opened. Both were taken into custody, and held by Alderman Eggleton for disorderly conduct.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY FOUND.—Lieutenant Errickson last night found a small sum of money in Jefferson Square. The owner is requested to call at the Second District Station.

ON AN EXCURSION.—The Bay Club, of this city, will make their annual excursion next week to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and other Southern cities.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A Generous Offer of a Ten Acre Site in the Twenty-Second Ward.

The following correspondence will be read with interest by all the friends of the University of Pennsylvania:—

No. 137 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1869.—Hon. F. Carroll Brewster—Dear Sir: Believing that it would be advantageous to the prosperity of the institution which you represent that it should be located without the limits of the built-up portion of the city, I take pleasure in offering to donate a tract of land, of not less than ten acres, at Olney, Twenty-second ward, situated on the Second street turnpike, and five miles from Market street, whereon to erect the college building.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL C. FORD.

GERMANTOWN, June 23, 1869.—Samuel C. Ford, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of yesterday, offering to donate ten acres of land at Olney, on the Second street pike, to the University of Pennsylvania, was received by me to-day.

I am not a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution; I am the President of its Alumni. I will take the earliest opportunity of having your favor submitted to the proper authorities of the University, who will, doubtless, communicate with you promptly.

As a citizen I feel that you are entitled to the warmest thanks of every person having the true interests of our metropolis at heart, for the public spirit and liberality which have prompted your munificent offer.

As your letter was private, I have not felt myself at liberty to publish it, but respectfully request your permission to do so.

Very truly, yours, F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Saturday considerable excitement was caused among the boarders at the Eagle Hotel, on Third street, below Vine, by the report that a murder had been committed in one of the upper rooms of the house. An investigation proved that one Thomas Dillon, the head cook, and Thomas Drudy, the head waiter, had got into an altercation, during which the former was seriously stabbed. It seems that Dillon went to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. Shortly before 12 o'clock (midnight), Drudy, who slept in the same apartment, entered it with a lighted candle. Dillon requested him to extinguish it at once. Drudy refused, and the two got into a quarrel. Dillon got out of bed, snatched the candle from Drudy, threw it to the floor, and again got into his bed. The two kept up the quarrel for several minutes, and finally Dillon jumped out and seized Drudy and pushed him with great force against the wall. The latter threatened to stab him if he repeated the assault, and finding that he was disposed to do so, took from his pocket a long-bladed penknife and jabbed it seven or eight times into the person of Dillon, and then ran into the hallway calling "murder" in a loud tone, saying he had cut Dillon. The latter was not aware that he had been stabbed until he emerged from the room, when he found blood trickling down his limbs. He fell exhausted to the floor, and was carried to his apartment and medical aid summoned. In the meantime Drudy had delivered himself into the custody of the police. The injuries to Dillon were found to be serious. Two of the cuts were in the breast, three in the back, and the others about the limbs. One of the incisions penetrated to the lung. His condition is considered precarious. Drudy claims that he committed the deed in self-defense. He is represented as a quiet, industrious man, whilst Dillon is of an excitable and quarrelsome nature. Dillon was doing well this morning, and it is barely possibly that he may recover.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD—OPENING TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The formal opening of an additional link in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Covington to the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, twenty-two miles, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst. At present the road is being run from Richmond to Covington, 205 miles, and with the addition, 227 miles of this new trunk line to the West will be completed, leaving two hundred and fifteen miles yet to be finished. The work on the western section, as we stated a few days ago, is rapidly progressing, and the indications are that the whole work will be accomplished through to the Ohio river within two years. The mail train from Richmond, which leaves that city at 8 A. M. on and after Wednesday next, will connect at Gordonsville, at 12·10 P. M., with the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railway train, which leaves Washington, D. C., at 7 A. M., and Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad at 11·30 P. M. At Staunton, 60 miles west of Gordonsville, stages connect for Werger's Cave, Harrisonburg, and Augusta Springs; at Goshen, 92 miles west of Gordonsville, with stages for Lexington, Natural Bridge, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Cold Sulphur Springs, and Rockbridge Baths; at Millboro, 99½ miles west, with stages for Bath Alum and Warm Springs; at Covington, 129 miles west of Gordonsville, with stages for the Hot and Healing Springs; at Allegheny, 146 miles, with stages for Old Sweet and Red Sweet Springs; and at White Sulphur Springs, 151 miles, with stages for Salt Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, and Charleston. As many Philadelphia families visit the famous mineral springs region of Virginia annually, this extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is of more than ordinary importance to them.

AT WORK.—Scores of laborers for the past two weeks have been engaged in preparing the ground lately purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Fourth street and Willing's alley, for the erection of an extensive and magnificent edifice, to serve as an addition to the office they already occupy on the corner of Third streets. The new lot lies directly west of their present office—has, however, a greater breadth—and will, when finished, afford them facilities for the transaction of their business in a structure a full square in length. The work is progressing rapidly. The old mansion houses—landmarks of the city—which stood upon the rear site have been nearly removed, a huge cellar excavated, and trenches for the foundation walls already laid out. As the plans for the new building, however, are still in the hands of the architect, neither the officers of the company nor, of course, outsiders, definitely know what will be its appearance and proportions. From the well-known liberality of the company in such matters, nevertheless, the assurance is conveyed that when their new office is completed it will not only be built commodiously for their business, but in such a style as to add a substantial ornament to the city.

A CASE OF DROWNING.—A single man, in the employ of Walter J. Keeler, a bread baker of Pemberton, in Burlington county, N. J., was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the Rancocas. He had gone down to wash, and venturing into too deep water, where there was a strong whirling double undercurrent, he became frightened, and called upon others who were bathing to save him, but he sank before the alarmed witnesses could rescue him. His body was sought for until it was nearly dark, but was not found until this morning at about half past 7 o'clock. The name of the unfortunate young man was Hermann Essig, and it is reported he was to have been married to a young lady in Philadelphia in a few weeks. He was originally from Baden, Germany, but more recently from Norristown and Philadelphia. It is supposed that he has an uncle living in Philadelphia. The German papers would no doubt confer a favor on his friends by copying the above, that their attention may the more readily be drawn to the fact, their address being unknown to his employer.

REVOLVER AND RAZOR.—On Saturday night, at 10·30 o'clock, a difficulty occurred at a barber shop at No. 1009 South Eleventh street, kept by John B. Rhinehart, who has as a partner Mrs. Andrew Showers. The husband of Mrs Showers has been absent from the city for the past six years, when he returned, and has been in the place several times, claiming a share of the profits of the concern. On Saturday night he went there and drew a revolver, which he discharged, the ball taking effect in the leg of Rhinehart, who then seized a razor and slashed right and left at Showers, who received several gashes, but none of which were serious. Both were arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who held them for trial.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The condition of Camac street, between Master and Jefferson streets, at the present time, is positively annoying to the residents in that locality. The main sewer by which the properties are drained has been choked for some time, and the Board of Health was notified six weeks ago of the difficulty, but as yet no workmen have been assigned to clear the sewer. The consequence has been that during the heavy thunder storms of the past week the cellars of the houses have all had water in them. It is a question among the residents whether the city cannot be made to pay heavily for the damages sustained through the neglect of its agents.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

James Thompson, alias "Dutchy," had a hearing upon the charge of stealing rope from vessels lying in the Delaware, and also upon the charge of having committed an assault and battery and robbery on a party in the lower section of the city some time since. Held to bail for a further hearing.

Also Thomas Drury had a hearing upon the charge of having stabbed Thomas Dillon at the Eagle Hotel, and was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

SUSPECTED OF STEALING.—Frank Logan was arrested at Fourth and Shippen streets yesterday in possession of a coat which he was offering for sale at a junk shop in that vicinity. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary. The coat awaits an owner at the Second District Station.

LOST HIS POCKET-BOOK.—High Constable Curley this morning lost a pocket-book, containing a small sum of money and some valuable documents. The finder is requested to leave the documents at the Central Station.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Heavy Robbery in New York—The Ocean National Bank Mulcted Out of Two Millions in Securities—Doings in Washington.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Minister Curtin's Arrival in Europe—The New Ocean Cable—The Fenian Prisoners.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ocean National Bank Robbed of $2,000,000 in Bonds and Securities—The Manner in which the Robbery was Committed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The street is greatly excited this morning over the announcement just made of the robbery of the Ocean National Bank, which is situated on the corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets. The total amount stolen, which consisted mostly of bonds, checks, and securities, is estimated at about two millions of dollars. The burglars succeeded in making good their escape, and the fact that the bank had suffered any loss was not known until the opening of the vaults this morning. A short time since parties secured a room directly under the bank for the alleged purpose of carrying on the broker business.

The vaults of the bank were reached by cutting through the ceiling of this room, and it is now definitely known that the pretended brokers were expert English thieves, who have been arranging in a very quiet manner to rob the institution for the past two months. The bank was compelled to close its doors this morning until 11 o'clock, when the officers promised to resume business as heretofore. Other banks and money dealers are coming forward with assistance, and it is hoped, upon closer examination, the total loss will not be as large as now reported. Two mail-bags of gold coin were found in the gutter near the bank by the porter, early this morning, which was the first intimation that a robbery had taken place.

A New Holiday.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The official Ottawa *Gazette* contains a proclamation setting apart the 1st of July, Dominion Day, as a general holiday for the present and subsequent years.

An Embezzler.

H. G. C. Reiffenstein, Chief Clerk in the Receiver-General's Department, has been arrested and sent to jail, charged with appropriating public money passing through his hands.

A Subsitute.

A. W. McLenan, of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Senator, in place of B. Weir, deceased.

A Collision.

ALBANY, June 28.—There was a smash-up on the Susquehanna Railroad, fifty-miles west of this city, yesterday. No lives were lost and no one hurt. Two engines were smashed and some cars wrecked.

Horse Thief.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Frederick Snyder was arrested and lodged in jail here last night, having in his possession a horse and buggy, the property of Bella Lloyd of St. Clairsville, Chautauqua county.

The Storm.

A violent storm prevailed last night, and it is feared much damage was done to the shipping on the lake.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Treasury Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, on the 23d instant, addressed a letter to First Comptroller Taylor, asking for a construction of the law of March 3, 1869, which reads, "60 female clerks, $72,000," as to whether it meant to increase the compensation of female clerks from $900 to $1200. The Comptroller has written a lengthy reply, in which he says that the provision does not assume to increase the compensation, and in the absence of the words prescribing an increase in the act, is expressive of the intention that none should be made.

Secretary Robeson.

Several naval officers, headed by Vice-Admiral Porter, paid their respects to the new Secretary of the Navy to-day. The clerks were also introduced, to whom he said that, owing to the favorble report made to him, he saw no reason to make any changes among them.

FROM EUROPE.

Emigration to America.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—An official report says that 28,000 emigrants have left for America this season.

The Bermuda Floating Dock.

LONDON, June 28.—The great floating dock was towed down the Channel to-day on its way to Bermuda.

The French Cable.

BREST, June 28.—Up to last evening the Great Eastern had made 697 miles from Brest, and had paid out 775 miles of cable. There had been no fault whatever in the cable itself. The interruption noted a few days ago is now ascertained to have been caused by imperfections in the land connections. The signals are still perfect.

Arrival in Europe of Minister Curtin.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamship Donau, from New York, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia, is a passenger by her.

The Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Large meetings were held yesterday in various parts of Ireland in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners. At the Cork meeting there were five thousand people present, and at Dublin two thousand. Similar meetings were held at Limerick, Ennis, Milligan, and Drogheda. Able speeches were made and resolutions passed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3 00 Leh V new bs, cp.c..	94	100 sh Phil & E R..	31⅝
		100 sh Read R..b10.	49⅛
$1100 Leh 6s, '84..ls.	89	100 do 49	3-16
$10000 City, 6s, New.. c&p:	99¾	100 do..2d&l.49	3-16
		300 do.....c.49	3-16
$1400 do....opg..	99⅞	300 do.....49	3-16
$300 do ....opg.	99⅞	500 do.rg&l.18.	49⅛
$1400 do....opg.	99⅞	100 do...b15.49	3-16
$2000 Pa R 2 m....	96	100 do.....b5.	49⅛
100 sh Penna R..2d.	56	100 do.....49	1-16
218 do.allot.2d.	55⅛	400 do....ls. c.	49
100 sh Leh N St..c.	36	200 do.....	49
100 do.....c.	36	200 do.....48	94
100 do...ls.b30.	36⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$17000 U S 10-40s..rg. cash..	107⅛	100 sh Penna R....	56
		100 sh Read..b30.	49 1-16
$1750 Pa 6s, 2 sc....	108⅛	100 do.....48	94
$450 do.....	108	100 do..2d&l.48	94
$300 Mor Cl Sep....	68	300 sh St Nich Coal.	2
16 sh Penna R..ls.	56	380 do.....	2
102 do allot..ls.	56⅛	100 sh Phil & E.b30.	31⅝

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

An Ex-Alderman Chops his Head to Pieces—A Railroad Employe Cuts his Throat—Frightful Atrocity—The Two Men Still Alive.

We are called on to-day to record an attempt at suicide which, for frightful atrocity, exceeds anything recorded for a length of time. Mr. Aquila Haines, for many years an alderman of the Twentieth ward, and generally esteemed as a man of probity and respectability, had, since the expiration of his term of office, given attention to building matters and other affairs requiring considerable financial ability and substantiality. By some recent operations he is said to have lost heavily, and, as a consequence, he experienced much mental depression and distress.

At an early hour on Sunday morning he heard a noise in front of his door, and supposing some of his workmen were quarrelling in consequence of not having been paid, and that they had come to inflict personal chastisement on him, he was much alarmed, and in a state of desperation seized hold of an ordinary hatchet and an ice pick, and with these implements actually chopped his head almost into fragments. Writhing with frenzied agony, the unfortunate man is said actually to have pulled out of his head with his hands certain bones and scattered them on the floor.

The scene presented, when a discovery was made by his family, was heartrending in the extreme. Doctors Nash and Wilson were called in, and whilst they entertain not the least hope of the recovery of Haines, he at this 3 o'clock P. M. was living, and conscious of the rash act he had perpetrated.

About the same hour on Sunday morning John Mitchell, residing at No. 1737 Warnock street, cut his throat with a razor whilst laboring under *mania-a-potu*. He is still living, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Further Particulars of the Sailing of Ryan's Expedition to Aid the Cuban Patriots.

Upon our inside pages will be found a graphic account of the embarkation of eight hundred filibusters from New York. From this morning's New York papers we glean some additional information:—

The Expedition on its Way.

The *Times* remarks:—It was currently reported yesterday that the Cuban filibusters who left Hoboken and vicinity on tug-boats, on Saturday evening, had been intercepted in the Bay by revenue cutters, and were obliged to return, greatly disappointed that they were not able to reach the steamer Quaker City, which awaited them at the Narrows. Careful inquiries, however, failed to verify the report, and it is now probable that the expeditionary vessel is on her way to Cuba with a daring and hostile regiment of men on board. General Gioacoria, who is said to have chief command of the expedition, has been identified with the Cuban movement in this city since its inception: but was more fortunate than the other leaders in eluding the United States authorities. He was selected for his position on account of his thorough acquaintance with the topography of the island, and also because he had a practical and theoretical knowledge of war, having been educated as a soldier and serving in several South American wars. Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, whose redoubtable exploits have been frequently spoken of, ranks nearly equal with General Gioacoria. He was formerly a Union scout in the Army of the Shenandoah. He is the reputed owner of a large and wealthy village on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and, moreover, editor of a newspaper. Colonel Currier, also one of the officers of the expedition, was in command of a Massachusetts regiment during the late Rebellion.

What it Sailed in.

The *World* has the following:—

The Cuban expedition which left this port on Saturday night were supposed to have gone on board the steamship Quaker City, or Columbia, as she is now called: but it has since been ascertained that they were taken on board the steamer Catharine Whiting, which cleared on Saturday for Galveston, via Key West. The Catharine Whiting is a propeller of between 800 and 900 tons, owned by Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of Wall street. Her last voyage was to Rio de Janeiro from New Orleans, with a load of Southern emigrants who had become discontented with this country and sought a happier home in Brazil. Her return voyage was disastrous: her captain died, and in attempting to get into Bermuda she got on the reef, damaging her considerably. A new captain was sent out by the underwriters to bring her to this port, where she was sold by them and purchased cheap by her present owners over a year ago. They at once put her in complete repair, sparing no expense to make her a first-class steamer; and since the completion of her repairs she has lain over in Brooklyn awaiting a purchaser, the object of the owners being to sell rather than run her. She is of very light draft, very fast, and burns but a moderate amount of coal, and is just the boat for her present service, being able to accommodate comfortably about 400 passengers, or 500 if they crowd them. It will be noticed that she is cleared by the same firm which cleared the Perit, and for the same port, and there is little doubt but that her destination is the same.

Exiled Cubans.

Mr. Montague and others of the Cuban Junta have purchased the well-known Holsman estate, in Bergen county, N. J., for the purpose of laying it out into villa plots. It comprises 170 acres, located on the east bank of the Passaic river, with a water front of one mile extending down the river from the Erie Railroad bridge. The grounds are rolling, with a considerable portion covered with forest trees and shrubbery. The Holsman mansion, which was erected at a cost of $60,000, stands on a high piece of ground a short distance back from the river.

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 239 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfm3

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Secretary Robeson Formally Receives His Under Officers—His Address to Them—Some Practical Remarks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Naval Secretary Formally Receives His Under Officers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—At noon to-day the officers of the Navy now in this city were formally received at the Navy Department by Secretary Robeson. The officers were in full uniform, and were severally introduced by Admiral Porter.

Secretary Robeson's Speech.

After the ceremony of shaking hands had been completed, the Secretary, addressing the officers, said:—I assure you, gentlemen, that it is with a feeling of the greatest interest, as well as pleasure, that I meet you to-